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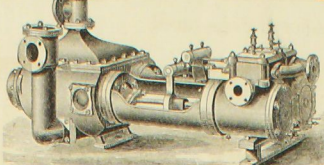


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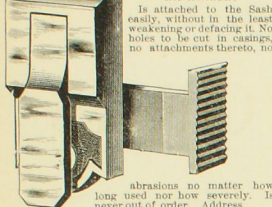
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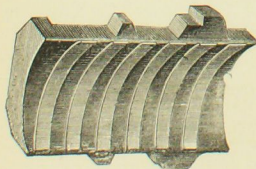
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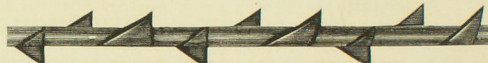
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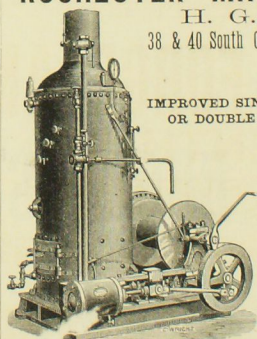
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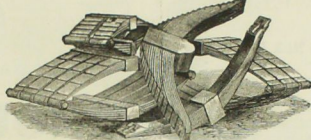
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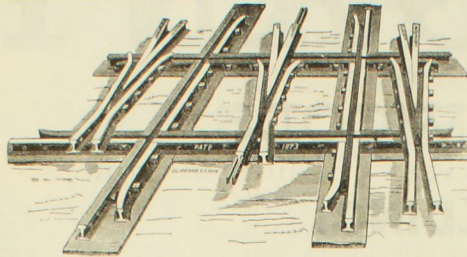
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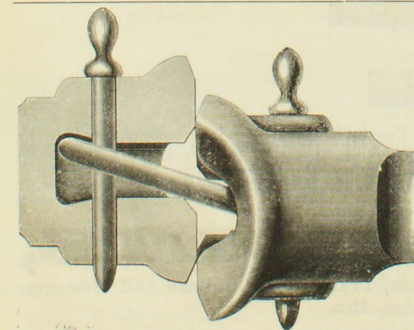
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This Paint has now been before the public sufficiently long to establish its qualities as first-class Metallic Paint in every respect. It has covering properties superior to any other Metallic Paint made. IT TAKES ABOUT 15 PER CENT. LESS OIL THAN ANY OTHER METALLIC PAINT.

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Dear Sir: * * * I will say that this company is using it both upon its Main Stem and Selma Division, and has found it perfectly satisfactory, and equal to any Lehigh Brown that we have used. It mixes well and spreads smoothly, and I find it much the cheapest paint that I can use for freight cars and such purposes. Very truly yours,
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Wilkins, Post & Co., Engineers and Bridge Builders,
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Atlanta, May 16, 1881.

S. B. Lowe, Chattanooga:
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Respectfully,
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Office of Peaslee, Gaulbert & Co., Manufacturers of
White Lead, Colors, Ready Mixed Paints, etc.,
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Lowe's Metallic Paint Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.:
Dear Sir: * * * Your paint has given perfect satisfaction wherever we have placed it. In grinding we find it takes from ten to twenty-five per cent. less oil than various other brands of oxide of iron we have heretofore handled. Very truly yours,
PEASLEE, GAULBERT & CO.

King's Iron Bridge & Manufacturing Co.,
Cleveland, O., May 23, 1881.
Lowe's Metallic Paint Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.:
Gentlemen: We find your paint of first-rate quality for our use, and very economical. Yours truly,
KING BRIDGE CO.

Office of Scott & Co.,
Manufacturers of Scott's Sheet Iron Roofing,
Cincinnati, May 4, 1881.

Lowe's Metallic Paint Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.:
Gentlemen: We consider it as good as any that we have used during our experience of over nine years, and shall use it largely. Yours, etc.,
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Manufacturers of Patent Sheet Iron Roofing,
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W. G. HYNDMAN & CO.

P. S.—Please forward us immediately two (2) tons more on our order.

Wason Car and Foundry Co.,
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Dear Sir: For some time past we have been using the Lowe Metallic Paint upon all the cars built at our shops, and, as it gives entire satisfaction to our customers, it is our purpose to continue the use of it.
F. F. MORRILL, Sec'y.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R. Co.,
Operating the
Dayton & Michigan, Chgo. Richmond & Chicago,
and C. H. & I. R. R.
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Cincinnati, June 14, 1881.

Lowe's Metallic Paint Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.:
Gentlemen: We have been using your Metallic Paint on freight cars, at our shops, for the last four months, and find it a better paint than we ever used for that purpose. Yours respectfully,
W. H. H. ALLISON.

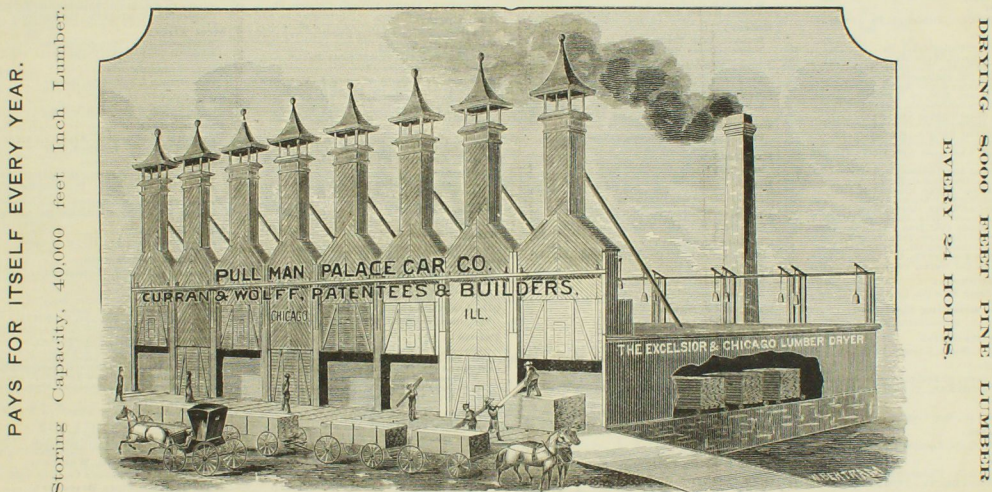
Laboratory of Fred P. Dewey,
Chemist to Roane Iron Co.,
Chattanooga, Tenn., April 5, 1881.

S. B. Lowe, Esq.:
Dear Sir: I have given samples of your paint ore a careful analysis with a special view of ascertaining if there is any substance in it calculated to prove injurious to tin or iron roofs, and am free to say that I find it remarkably free from sulphides of every kind, or anything else that could prove injurious to either tin or iron roofs. Yours respectfully,
FRED P. DEWEY, Ph. B., Analytical Chemist.

Office of Norton & Wiedner,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glaze, Stain, Doors and Blinds,
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C. & N. W. Railroad, Chicago.....	Denver & Rio Grande Railway, Denver, Col.....	Missouri Car & Foundry Co., St. Louis.....	
Plant & Free Marguerite & Co., Saginaw.....	U. S. Rolling Stock Co., Chicago.....	Jackson & Sharp Co., Wilmington, Del.....	
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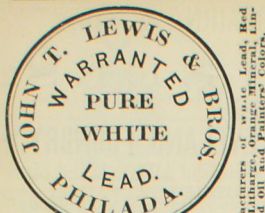
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

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Evans Artificial Leather Co., Boston, Mass.	xiii	Paige's Wrought Metal Car Wheel Co., Springfield, Mass.	vii	Lubricants:		Adams & Lord, Chicago, Ill.	viii	Sand Paper and Emery Cloth:		Baader, Adamson & Co. (cover)	4
Axles:		Ramapo Wheel & Foundry Co., Ramapo, N.Y.	vi	Lumber:		Berthold & Jennings, St. Louis, Mo.	viii	Sash Balances:		O. K. Gardiner, Pittsburgh, Pa.	xviii
Baugh Steam Forge Co., Detroit, Mich.	ix	Lehigh Car, Wht & Axle Wks., Catasauqua, Pa.	v	Lumber Dryer:		"Excelsior," Curran & Wolf, Chicago, Ill.	iii	Sash Locks:		Universal Sash Lock Co., Albany, N.Y. (cover)	2
Milvale Steel Co., Philadelphia	xii	Taylor Iron Works, High Bridge, N.J.	vii	Machinery:		Westinghouse Machine Co. (cover)	1	Sheet-Iron:		Wm. Sellers & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	v
New York Steam Forge Co., 40 Courtlandt st., New York	vii	Wagon Mfg. Co., Springfield, Mass.	vi	Machinists:		Wm. Sellers & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	v	Sligo Stay-Bolt Iron:		Phillips, Nimick & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	xii
Pittsburgh Forge & Iron Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	xvi	Wilson, Walker & Co., Buffalo, N.Y.	xvi	Machinists Tools:		Wm. Sellers & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	v	Steel:		Chrome Steel Works, Brooklyn, N.Y. (cover)	i
Bell Cord and Couplings:		Cement (Portland and Rosendale):		Machinists Tools:		Wm. Sellers & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	v	Steel Castings:		Eureka Cast-Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (cover)	4
Wellington Bros. & Co., Agents, Boston, Mass.	xvii	S. L. Merchant & Co., Broadway, N.Y. (cover)	4	Machinists Tools:		Wm. Sellers & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	v	Steel Tires:		Milvale Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	vii
Belt Fastenings:		Chilled Car-Wheel Grinding Co.:		Machinists Tools:		Wm. Sellers & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	v	Swivel Stands:		Union Switch & Signal Co. (cover)	1
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Belt Holes:		Curled Hair and Glue:		Machinists Tools:		Wm. Sellers & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	v	Tackle Blocks:		Bagnall & Lord, Boston, Mass.	ii
R. T. Whippley, Chicago, Ill. (cover)	2	Baader, Adamson & Co., New York (cover)	4	Machinists Tools:		Wm. Sellers & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	v	Tin Plate and Metals:		Merchant & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	xx
Bolts:		Mellen & Co., 144 Worth st., N.Y.	ix	Machinists Tools:		Wm. Sellers & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	v	Varnishes:		John Babcock & Co., Boston, Mass.	x
Elba Iron & Bolt Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	vii	A. H. Andrews & Co., Chicago, Ill.	ii	Machinists Tools:		Wm. Sellers & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	v	Waste (Cotton and Woollen):		National R'y Patent Waste Co., New York (cover)	1
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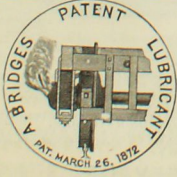
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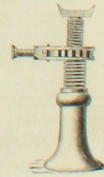


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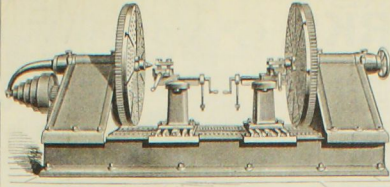


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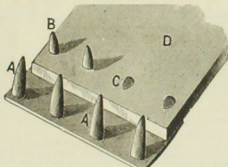
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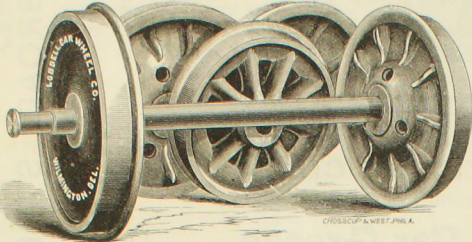
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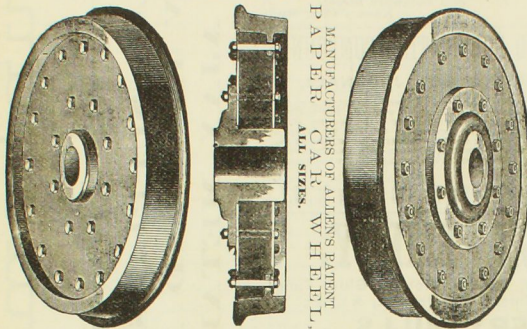
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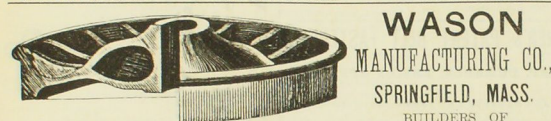


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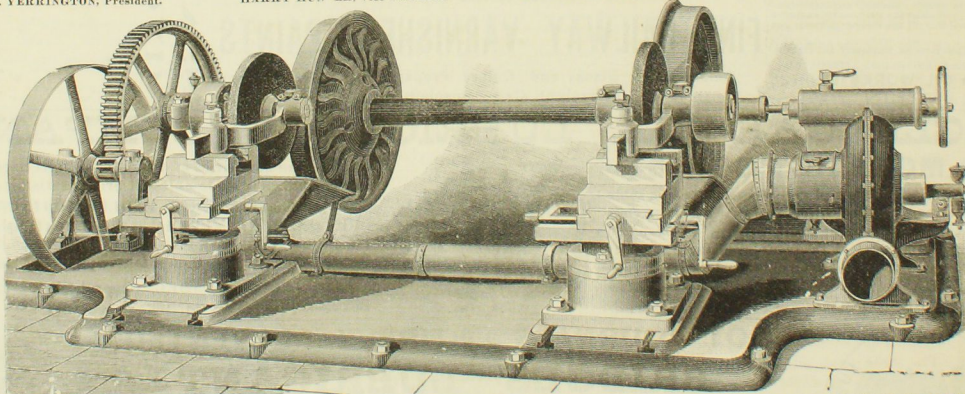


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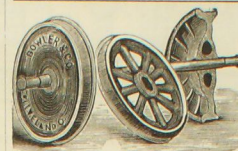


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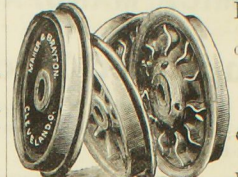


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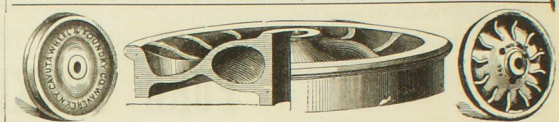
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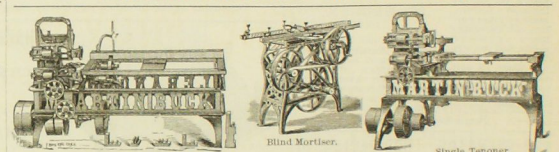
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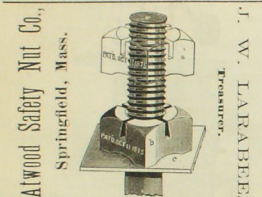
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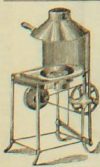
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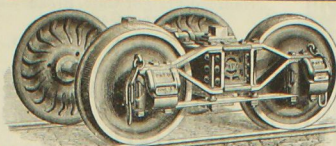
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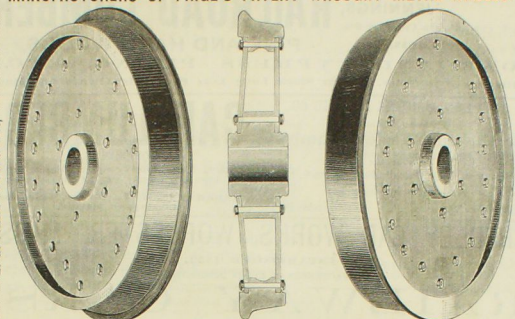
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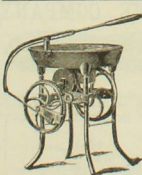
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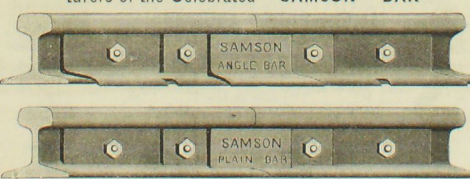
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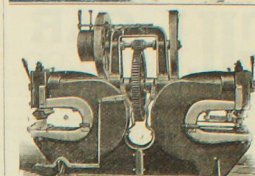
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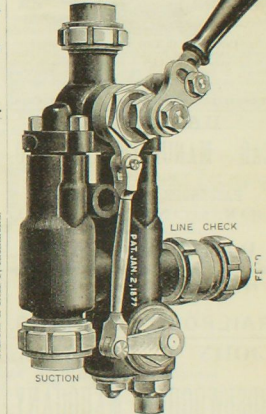
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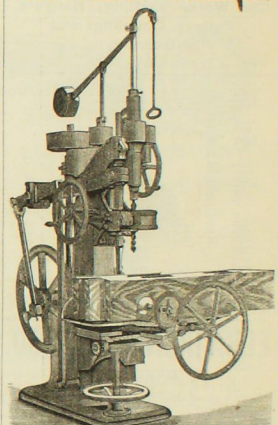
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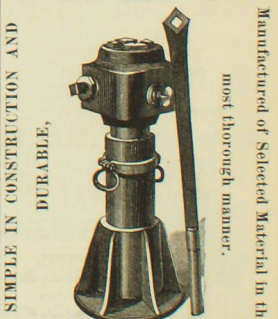
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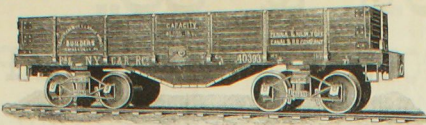
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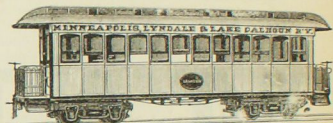
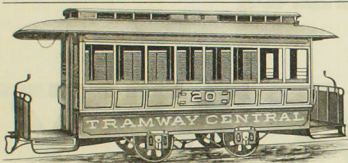
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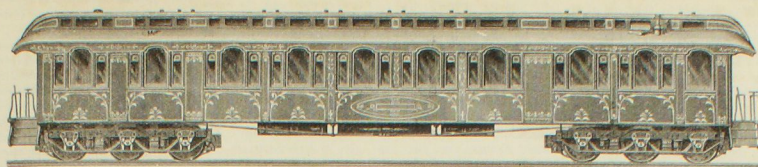
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VOLUME XLII.
NUMBER 3.

MARCH, 1882.

(SINGLE NUMBERS, TEN CENTS.
\$1.00 PER ANNUM.)

Miscellaneous Items.

MR. AUGUSTUS SCHELL has been chosen President of the Wagner Sleeping Car Co. in place of Webster Wagner, deceased.

THE Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. constructed last month 100 gondola coal cars at their Green Island shops, near Troy, N. Y.

THE Troy & Boston road is testing the Graydon safety heating apparatus on a passenger train running between Troy and North Adams.

THE Boston & Maine Company has decided hereafter to use Baker heaters in its passenger cars, and to inclose the heaters in a room or casing of boiler iron.

THE Schenectady Locomotive Works, at Schenectady, N. Y., recently delivered two passenger engines to the Virginia Midland road and are building several more for the same road.

MR. JOHN S. SILVER has been elected Secretary of the National Car Spring Company, of New York. He has been connected with the company in other capacities for the past twelve years.

THE Valley Machine Co., Easthampton, Mass., is supplying the St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba, and Canadian Pacific railroads, with steam pumps and boilers used at pumping stations.

It has been decided to remove the Chicago & Grand Trunk repair shops from Port Huron to Battle Creek, Mich., that town giving a bonus of \$25,000 and 25 acres of land to secure the location there.

THE North Carolina Car Company has been organized at Raleigh, N. C. The works will be on the line of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, and will build freight cars and give employment to about 75 men.

A FLAT car of the Michigan Central road, built by the Michigan Car Co., on its first return trip from New York, carried a through load of Southern pine weighing 25 tons without any apparent injury to the car.

THE New York Central & Hudson River Company has ordered that a flagman or third brakeman be added to the crew of each freight train, in order that a signal may be sent out or left behind without crippling the train force.

ASBESTOS paint applied to wood, canvas, or other combustible materials, is said to be an effective protection against fire, the painted surfaces resisting ignition even when exposed for a considerable time to the fiercest flame.

THE Committee on Railroads of the Connecticut Legislature is considering a bill requiring railroad companies to carry axes, crowbars and fire-extinguishers in their passenger cars; also to require the use of steam heaters instead of stoves.

MR. CHARLES E. BARRETT, who has represented the Missouri Car & Foundry Co., of St. Louis, and the Indiana Car Co., of Cambridge, Ind., the general agent in Chicago, has resigned to accept the vice-presidency of the Jacksonville Car Co.

SINCE the 1st of August, 1881, the *Travelers' Official Guide* has added to its Index of Railway Stations the names of nearly 2,000 new stations. No better evidence than this can be found of the enormous growth of railroads in this country.

THE *Railroad Gazette* reports 137 train accidents during the month of January, by which 41 persons were killed and 198 injured; 25 of the killed and 67 of the injured were railroad employees, and 16 of the killed and 131 of the injured were passengers.

A CAR shed of the C. B. & Q. road at Aurora, Ill., was destroyed by fire Jan. 24, burning up a directors' car, a dining car, six other passenger cars and several caboose and freight cars. A large pile of seasoned black walnut lumber was also destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$65,000.

MISS BELLE BRADEN, who has recently been re-elected Treasurer of the Waynesburg & Washington Railroad, in Pennsylvania, for a second term, is probably the only lady in the United States who is a railroad officer. She is also

Paymaster, and makes regular trips over the road in the pay car.

THE McQueen Locomotive Works, of Schenectady, N. Y., have filed articles of incorporation, with a capital stock of \$800,000. The works are to be located near the crossings of the New York Central and Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s tracks. Mr. Walter McQueen is to be the general manager.

THE National Car Company, of St. Albans, Vt., has voted to issue \$1,000,000 new stock and \$800,000 six per cent. bonds, the proceeds to be used in building 2,000 new 34-foot 20-ton cars. The company proposes to erect extensive new car works at some other point in Vermont than St. Albans, the taxes in that place being too heavy.

WORK is being pushed on the main line of the Hoosac Tunnel & Western, between Saratoga Lake and Mechanicville, N. Y., so that next summer Boston passengers by the Fitchburg road, and New Haven and Hartford passengers by the N. York, N. Haven & Hartford, and N. Haven & Northampton roads, will reach Saratoga Springs an hour and a half ahead of those by any other lines.

THE Tredegar Company, Richmond, Va., employ 1,500 men in their rolling mill, foundry, machine and car shops; over 300 of them are in the car shops. The capacity of these works is 8 freight cars, 100 car wheels and 100 axles a day, besides a great number of castings and forgings for every kind of railway work. They make 800 kegs of spikes a day, and a large amount of bar iron of various kinds.

THE London & Northwestern Railway Company has purchased the right to use chemical stoves in its cars—stoves or cylinders filled with hyposulphite and acetate of soda, heated at the central station by being immersed in boiling water and then put in the cars, where they give forth the heat equally and for a long period of time—ten or twelve hours.

THE American Brake Company have shipped four sets of locomotive brakes to the Baldwin Locomotive Works for use on engines for the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad and four sets to the Rogers Works, Paterson, N. J., for engines building for the St. Louis & San Francisco road. This company is also equipping a number of freight cars of the St. Louis & San Francisco road with automatic brakes.

MR. JOHN COOKE, President of the Danforth Locomotive Works, at Paterson, N. J., died at his residence in that city, Feb. 20, aged 58. He was born in Montreal, and has lived 43 years in Paterson. There was nothing particularly brilliant in his career, but his work was of a kind which produced uniformly good results, and this was due to his untiring industry and an ambition to excel in the sphere of life he had selected.

THE Long Island Railroad Co. reports that during the year ending Sept. 30, 1881, 100 new freight cars were added to its equipment, and that 10 new parlor coaches were placed on the road by the Woodruff Company. Six new passenger engines of the largest size have been contracted for, also 20 passenger coaches of the Pennsylvania Eastlake pattern. The company has also purchased 10,000 tons of steel rails to be rapidly placed in the track.

THE Catasauqua (Pa.) car works of McKee & Fuller are building for the New York Live Stock Express Co. ten 40-foot cattle cars, Tallman's patent. They have a capacity for 16 cattle, each animal having space sufficient to lie down, with flexible partitions between, and can at the same time be fed and watered. The cars have New York Central iron trucks, Hopkins lead-lined bearings, continuous draw-bars and Hewitt box covers.

THE Maine Central Railroad Co. has been considering for some time the question of building new shops, the old ones at Waterville being insufficient for the work to be done. It is now stated that the company has accepted a proposition made by the city of Portland to sell a tract of land as a site for the shops at a nominal price. It is understood that the principal shops will be established in Portland, though the Waterville shops will probably be kept up also.

ONE of the heaviest and most powerful locomotives in the country is now being constructed for the Southern

Pacific Railroad at the shops in Sacramento. When in running order it will weigh 60 tons, and the tender, with coal and water on board, thirty more. It is designed to draw twelve loaded cars over the heavy grade of Tehachepi Pass, and will run only between Caliente and Mojave, a distance of 45 miles.

THE following figures show the growth of the street tramway traffic in Great Britain from June 30, 1878, to June 30, 1881:

	1878.	1881.	Increase.
Miles operated.....	158	483	325
Locomotives.....	14	40	26
Buses.....	9,222	15,220	5,998
Cars.....	1,134	2,945	921
Passengers.....	140,001,221	205,025,500	59,024,277
Gross receipts.....	\$1,145,445	\$1,578,301	\$430,856
Working expenses.....	\$808,315	\$1,230,806	\$422,491
Net earnings.....	\$337,130	\$347,495	\$10,365

THE Tanner & Delaney Engine Co., of Richmond, Va., built 150 engines last year before the partial destruction of their works by fire in November. The works have been repaired, and 12 acres of land purchased in the northern part of the city on the line of the Chesapeake & Ohio road, for the erection of more extensive works, with facilities for building locomotives as well as portable and stationary engines, as heretofore. The new shops are expected to be ready to begin work before next fall.

THE cars on the Italian railroads from Venice to Susa, at the foot of Mont Cenis, are of the American pattern, without compartments. They are without stoves, but are nicely warmed by portable flattened metallic cylinders about three feet in length, filled with hot water, and as they gradually cool, they are changed for those which are warmer, at the several stopping places. The warm water in these cylinders is secured from leakage, by screw orifices, and is of a temperature adapted to the warming but not burning the feet put upon them.

RAILWAYS in the Southern States show a remarkably low capitalization, as compared with those in other parts. The cost and equipment of the 13,548 miles of railway in those States, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky, stand at an average of \$34,500 per mile, or \$468,940,551 in all. The 15,881 miles of railway operated in the Middle States—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia—stand at a cost of \$83,500 per mile, or \$1,324,155,044 in all.

WHENEVER a crack locomotive gets within a dozen or twenty miles of Bound Brook, New Jersey, it becomes restive under restraint and eager to dash off and show its best paces. The latest score is 72 miles an hour for a short distance, with an incumbency of five cars. It was a Baldwin engine, 18 x 24 cylinders, on the Central R. R. Another report says that engine "234" made 284 miles in 254 minutes, between Yardley and Bound Brook, and one mile was run in 42 seconds, or at the rate of 84 miles an hour! After this, who will taunt New Jersey with being slow?

THE Richmond & Alleghany road is building a new round-house of 14 stalls at Richmond. It has just received from the Grant Locomotive Works a 4-wheeled switching engine with 50-inch drivers and weighing 42 tons. These works are building 26 locomotives of different patterns for the road, to be delivered the coming summer, there being a standard pattern for each class. The 8-wheeled engines have 18 x 24 cylinders, 48-inch boilers, 5 ft. drivers, and weigh 32 tons. The road is also having 164 box, 27 flat, and 25 stock cars built at the Tredegar Works.

THE Columbia Car Spring Company, of New York, has been consolidated with the Globe Iron Works, and the business of both establishments will hereafter be conducted under the name of the Globe Iron & Columbia Car Spring Works, at 545 West Thirty-third street, New York. The new arrangement affords increased facilities for the manufacture of car springs of every description, in connection with that of car wheels, axles, railway castings, switches, turn-tables, etc. Messrs. Andrews & Clooney, heretofore the officers of the Columbia Car Spring Co., are the proprietors of the new company.

THE Baltimore & Potomac R. R. has tested the "Extended Smoke-box," illustrated in the CAR-BUILDER of May, 1880, by continuous use since that time, and has adopted it as a standard. It is applied to all their passenger en-

gines which burn soft coal and have brick arches in the fire-boxes. The engineers like this combination, and consider the engines better steamers with them than without. The extended front end will be applied to the freight engines as fast as they go into the shops for repairs. The more recent ones put on have an improvement for discharging the sparks at the end of the run, in which they use steam from the boiler.

The New York & New England road is building six locomotives; two moguls at the Norwood shops; two moguls at the Hartford shops, and two switching engines at the Norwich shops. The moguls will have 18x24-in. cylinders, 50-in. wheels, 52-in. boilers, and 73-in. fire-boxes. In working order they will weigh about 85,000 pounds. The switching engines will be six-wheeled connected, with 16x22-in. cylinders. Mr. Boyden, the Superintendent of Motive Power, prefers the moguls, which run at slower speed and do switching at stations; but for through freight trains, which run faster, he prefers the consolidation engines. These engines also consume less fuel per car mile.

The Middletown Car Works, at Middletown, Dauphin county, Pa., Messrs. Schall & King, proprietors, consist of eight substantial brick structures that are perfectly fireproof. They are thoroughly equipped with the best machinery and appliances for turning out work with the utmost dispatch, and have not been idle a day, except for repairs, since they were put in operation by the present proprietors in 1870. About 175 men are employed, and from four to six 8-wheel freight cars are turned out daily. Over 700 narrow-gauge cars have recently been completed for various roads, and the works are now engaged in filling a large contract with the Inter-colonial Railway, of Canada.

The following table shows the average miles of railway for each square mile in the State and countries named:

	Area in sq. miles.	Miles of rail- road.	1 mile to sq. miles.
Massachusetts.....	7,800	1,803	4.12
Belgium.....	11,373	2,672	4.28
England and Wales.....	28,320	12,547	4.64
New Jersey.....	8,320	1,701	4.89
Connecticut.....	4,730	954	4.98
Rhode Island.....	1,306	210	6.21
Ohio.....	30,964	5,013	6.15
Illinois.....	55,414	7,955	6.96
Pennsylvania.....	46,000	6,243	7.36
Delaware.....	2,120	280	7.57
Indiana.....	33,800	4,454	7.59
New Hampshire.....	9,380	1,015	9.14
Switzerland.....	15,293	1,508	9.53
New York.....	47,000	6,019	9.80

The stockholders of the Pullman Palace Car Company met last week and voted to increase the capital stock of the company one-fourth, or \$2,525,000. The proceeds of the sale of the new stock is required to provide for the manufacture of the large number of additional cars required by the company under new contracts and to supply the necessities of increased travel on lines where the Pullman cars are now used. Contracts have recently been made with the Northern Pacific and Chesapeake & Ohio for the complete equipment of those roads with sleeping cars, and it is understood that new sleepers are to be put on the Union Pacific. The construction of 115 new sleeping cars of the most elegant and approved pattern is to be at once ordered and they will be finished as soon as possible.—*Railway Register*.

The Richmond & Danville road is building at its own shops 2 baggage, 2 combination and 1 pay car. The latter is 45 ft. long over sills, and 9 ft. 8 in. wide. At one end is a kitchen the full width of the car, and 8 ft. long; next is a bedroom, 10 x 7 ft., with two berths and a lavatory, and next the paymaster's office, 7 x 9 ft., with table, desk and two safes. At the other end is a lobby 13 x 9 ft., in which will be placed a Spear heater. There is a passage way on one side between lobby and kitchen. In the car side is a 30-in. door opening into the office. The safes are put in through it. Under the car are lockers for ice and other stores. The road is having 300 box cars built at the Wason Works in Chattanooga, 100 by the Georgia Car Co., at Centerville, and has just received 500 from the Pardee Car Works, Watertown, Pa.

A STREET car has been invented by a Mr. Prosser, of Chicago, which carries its track along with it, so to speak. This, however, is not its only peculiarity. It is to carry 50 people, and the more it carries the easier it runs. It is mounted on a truck with four wheels, each wheel being about 13 inches in diameter. These wheels run around the inside of steel tires ten feet in diameter; the tires rest on the ground and are held to the car by a set of wheel clamps. It is said that two horses are required to pull the car, presumably with a load of 50 passengers; but if the load is doubled, a mule is sufficient. The car running light, would, on the contrary, require four horses. This is the way the thing works, we understand it. The invention is probably a new metamorphosis of the "twin-cylinder" project, which came near revolutionizing the grain carrying traffic a few years ago.

A SERIES of fifty new passenger cars are being put on the Erie Railway. Ten are already in daily use, and the others will be added as rapidly as possible. The coaches are finished inside with natural woods, and are exceedingly rich and elegant. The upholstery is luxurious, and the backs of the broad seats are high, handsome and comfortable. The racks and hooks are arranged with an idea to accommodate the passengers, and they do so. The capacity of

each car is sixty-four passengers. The heating by steam and the ventilation by a patent arrangement do this important work systematically and well. The decoration on the interior of the arched roof is very fine, and the exterior is handsomely painted in a rich dark color. A part of the cars are being made by the Jackson & Sharp Company, of Wilmington, Del., and the others by the Pullman Palace Car Company, of Chicago.—*Elevated Railway Journal*.

The New York, Lake Erie & Western report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1881, says that the passenger car stock has been nearly all reduced to standard gauge. The other changes in the year are a reduction of 10 in the number of first-class cars, and an increase of 4 in the number of second-class and emigrant, and of 5 in the number of baggage, mail and express cars. In freight cars the number of 6-ft. gauge has been reduced by 3,960, and the number of standard gauge increased by 6,068—a net increase of 2,108. The increase is chiefly in gondola dump cars, of which 2,642 have been added. There is an increase of 353 in box and of 65 in stock cars, but a decrease in other kinds and a large one in 4-wheel coal cars. Gondola dumps are apparently taking the place of coal cars. A very large proportion of the stock of freight cars and 45 of the locomotives are leased of car trusts on a contract to purchase, paying in installments.

The car and locomotive shops of the Virginia Midland Railway, at Alexandria, Va., employ 180 men. Last year, besides the current repairs of 41 locomotives and over 600 cars, they built one 8-wheeled passenger, one 10-wheeled freight, and commenced another 10-wheeled freight locomotive, which is now in the shops; 150 freight cars, 2 coaches, 2 combination and 2 reclining chair cars, with 60-ft. bodies, and also 4 cabooses. The latter have a passenger room, with 16 seats at one end, a conductor's room with a clear-story in the center, and a sleeping room with 6 single berths at the other end. Their wrought-iron couplings have three slots for the links and a long coupling-pin that permits them to couple to the cars recently built which have draw-bars of the standard height, to the old cars whose draw-bars are much higher, or to a car with an extra low draw-bar. This road uses a cast-iron buffer on its freight cars, which was designed by Mr. Nalls. It has a large opening through which the coupling-pin can be taken out or put in in coupling or uncoupling without danger of catching the hand between the buffers or the body between the cars. They are placed over the draw-bars, and relieve them from all compressive strains after the draw-bar springs have been compressed about an inch.

The Chesapeake & Ohio road's shops, at Richmond, Va., employ about 200 men, and are kept very busy with current repairs. A lot of 30 stock cars, which they have just built at the rate of two a week, is the only new work they have been able to do for some time. This road is receiving 15 freight cars of different kinds per week from the Tredgar Co., which is now building 100 stock cars for their E. L. & B. S. extension. It is having 1,000 box cars built by the Ensign Manufacturing Co., at Huntington, W. Va. It has just received the last of a lot of 18 cars built by the Gilbert & Bush Co., consisting of 7 first-class and 5 second-class passenger, three baggage and mail, and three baggage and smoking cars. The first-class passenger cars have an inside finish of curl maple panels and black walnut moldings, and decorated canvas head-linings. They are lighted by four lamps and heated by two Spear stoves. The ice cooler is on a stand outside of the closet. The cars seat 54 passengers. The seats are all upholstered in red and green plush, and have the Buntin seat ends. The doors and door frames and the window sash are of bay wood. The second-class cars are the same, except that they have perforated wooden seats. This road, after trying the Pullman color for three years, has again adopted orange as the standard color of their passenger train cars, because they find it to be the most durable and economical.

THE Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners have issued a circular to the presidents and directors of the railroads of that State, calling their attention to the existing laws of the commonwealth providing for the punishment of railroad employees who are guilty of negligence in the performance of their duties, and especially to the following enactments:

When an engineman, fireman or other agent of a railroad corporation is guilty of negligence or carelessness whereby an injury is done to a person or corporation, he shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding 12 months, or by a fine not exceeding \$1,000.

Whoever, having the management of or control over a railroad train while being used for the common carriage of persons, is guilty of gross carelessness or neglect in or in relation to the management or control thereof, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding \$5,000, or be imprisoned not more than three years.

The Commissioners hold that the guilt of the delinquent does not depend in any degree upon the result of an accident that may be caused by his fault, the chief end of punishment being to protect the community against such negligence; and that it may therefore be the duty of railroad managers to prosecute the guilty parties, whether loss of life may have resulted from their negligence or not. Although it may be hard in such cases to secure convictions, or even to procure indictments, the responsibility of managers is all the same. When lives have been lost by a preventable accident, public opinion demands a trial; but public safety also demands it whenever lives have been endangered by such accident.

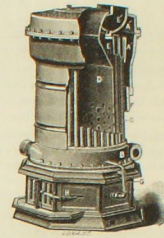
Salmon's Hot Water Heater for Railway Cars.

The device represented in the cut has been very successfully applied to horse cars, and seems to be equally well adapted to steam cars as respects efficiency, safety and economy.

A B are water chambers connected by the heating tubes C, which surround the perforated boiler iron fire-pot D. E is a smoke chamber surrounding the fire-pot, and F is the smoke flue. F is the radiating pipe connected with the overflow chamber, and A' is the steam chamber.

The operation of the heater is as follows: The heat passes out through the perforations in the fire-pot D into the space between it and the outside jacket, this space being occupied by the heating tube C. It then passes on between and around the tubes, and through the smoke chamber E to the smoke flue F, thereby heating the water contained in the heating tubes and causing it to rise and overflow the upper ends of the tubes in the overflow chamber A, while the steam rises into the steam chamber A', and the water flows off through the radiating pipes F around the car and returns to the lower water chamber B to be reheated.

The draft regulator is placed inside of the base, and is connected with the lower water chamber B by the pipe G, through which the pressure of steam is communicated to the diaphragm operating the lever H, which regulates the draft.



The construction of this heater is such as to secure a very rapid circulation, with coal in a sufficiently low state of combustion to produce the greatest amount of heat from a given amount of fuel, which is of itself a safeguard in case of accident. It is a base-burner, and consequently a self-feeder, the column of coal contained in the fire-pot burning only about half way up from the grate.

The fire-pot is a boiler-iron cylinder extending to the top, with no opening excepting at the top and bottom, both of which are so securely locked as to preclude the escape of fire, even though the heater should be tumbled end over end, unless it is broken into, in which case the iron jacket and water tubes, which completely surround the fire-pot, must be broken through before the fire-pot can be injured, and the escaping water from the broken tubes and water chambers would extinguish the fire.

The heater is smaller than any other in use, and has in its base an automatic draft regulator, which can be set to control the heat at any degree desired. The coals do not come in contact with the water tubes, consequently the hardest coal can be used, which is not the case with those in which the water tubes occupy the interior of the fire-pot; this is also an advantage, as the fire will last much longer than soft coal, much of which in heaters now in use is wasted, being chilled by contact with the water tubes. The heater is about to be tried on the passenger cars of the Boston & Albany road. The inventor and manufacturer, Mr. I. A. Salmon, may be addressed at 149 "A" Tremont street, Boston.

A Courageous Engineer.

Horses are not always the product of war. There are deeds of daring outside of the record of battle-fields that for self-forgetfulness and deliberate courage should range the actor alongside the captains of history. Now and then, in quiet times of peace, emergencies spring up which demand the highest order of heroism. They call upon men to expose themselves to almost certain death that others may be saved. One of these emergencies occurred recently at Waynesboro, Pa. Trains Nos. 22 and 14 and 12 and 16, on the Chesapeake & Ohio road, going east, had orders to meet and pass four sections of extra trains coming west at Blue Ridge. The extras were late, and, as a consequence, eleven trains were blocked on the main track above Waynesboro awaiting their arrival. After three of the extra trains had passed, the first section of No. 14 started out and commenced ascending the heavy grade to the tunnel. Rain and sleet were falling, and the engine of No. 14 being unable to draw its cars, and the engineer of the train immediately following it, Mr. R. P. Irving, detached his engine from his own train, and coupling on to the rear car of No. 14, aided the ascent. After pushing the first train nearly a half a mile and giving it a good start, Mr. Irving reversed his engine and started to return to his own train, but ere he had reached it he saw a detachment of the train he had left coming down the mountain at a rapid rate, it having become uncoupled from the engine. In an instant the intrepid

engineer realized the peril of the situation. Thirteen heavily-loaded cars were coming down a seventy-five foot grade, and each revolution of the wheels was adding velocity to its speed. With rare presence of mind and an iron nerve that few men possess, Irving started his engine to meet the descending mass and break the force of the collision. He ran up to within a short distance of the cars, and then reversing to lighten the shock, clutched the lever in his firm grasp, and bracing every nerve in his body awaited the catastrophe. A moment later and the crash came. The shock of an avalanche could scarcely have been greater. One of the cars climbed up on the boiler of the engine and another was wrecked. But the brave man had accomplished his purpose. The wild train was stopped and the engineer had saved many a precious life and thousands of dollars' worth of property. He entered the very jaws of death in the discharge of his duty. But for his daring interposition the wreck would have been terrible.—Valley Virginian.

A Novel Railway.

In order to reach the top of a certain plateau in Switzerland a novel railway is in use. Its rolling stock consists of two cars which are run up and down the incline road by a peculiar water power. Each car has a large water tank. The tank in car No. 1, at the upper end of the road, is filled with water, whose added weight gives the car the power as it runs down the track by gravity, to pull car No. 2 from the lower end of the track to the upper, by means of a steel wire cable which is attached to each car and passes around a drum at the upper end of the road. When car No. 1, reaches the lower end of the road its tank is emptied and the tank of No. 2 now at the top is filled with water, when it in turn pulls car No. 1 to the top. A single track is used, with self-acting switches at the middle of the road, arranged so that the car going up takes one switch while the one going down takes the other, and after the cars have met and passed each car takes the single track again.

Car-Builders' Monthly Meeting—Freight Train Brakes and Brake Shoes.

The February meeting was held at the Association Rooms on the evening of the 16th ult., the subject for discussion being Freight Train Brakes, the Necessity of Brakes on all the Wheels of Freight Cars, and the Economy of a Uniform Brake-Head and Shoe. The following letters were read:

LETTER FROM JOHN KIRBY.

C. A. Smith, Esq., Sec'y:
DEAR SIR: There is no doubt but a freight train brake is a very desirable thing, were it possible to have one; but from observation I really believe that railroad managers don't care anything about such a brake, and if one railroad company should adopt one pattern, their neighbors would use some other pattern, thus adding to the already too great diversity of patterns. If railroad managers would interest themselves enough to inquire what it costs to maintain such a variety, that would be the beginning of the end. However desirable a thing a train brake for freight trains may be, some roads would have such a variety of patterns that, should the brake get out of order, no place short of the home shop could repair it. As an illustration of the proneness of men not to have anything like their neighbors, two journal-bearing patterns had to be made recently at one of our shops; these were both for what a casual observer would call M. C. B. boxes; the journals were M. C. B's, but the patterns had to be made one 4 in. wide, the other 4½ in., the M. C. B. standard being 4½ in. These two patterns increased the number for journal-bearings to 47, and with this large number of patterns it is not infrequently that a journal-bearing is used that is not just a fit but is the nearest that we have.

The economy resulting from the use of brakes to each wheel under freight cars, is a subject that has been much neglected by railroad men. No railroad company would think of running passenger train cars with brakes only to four wheels. That is a thing of the past. Now let us consider the gain by applying brakes to eight wheels. It will save the wheels, they not being as likely to slide when brakes are applied to all of them instead of four wheels only. With our present system of brakes, no one will claim an equal pressure on all four wheels; the brake-beam carrying the lever will apply one-quarter or one-third (according to the leverage) more pressure than the other beam, hence the sliding of one pair of wheels. 2. By applying the brakes to eight wheels under a car, it diminishes the liability to sliding, and increases the retarding power double; or, in other words, two men at the brakes when all the wheels are being operated on are as good as four where only four wheels under each car are checked. In one case eight wheels, carrying a load of 20 tons, are operated upon at the same time; in the other case it is four wheels, each carrying a load of four wheels carrying 10 tons, and operated upon with an interval of time between the operations. A uniform brake-head and shoes for all freight cars I would be pleased to see, but when one railroad company have three different patterns, and not one of the three interchangeable, the hangings even of one kind are not suitable for either of the other two, when they could have been all of one pattern.

JOHN KIRBY,

Lake Shore & Mich. So. R'y.

LETTER FROM W. B. SNOW.

C. A. Smith, Esq., Sec'y:
DEAR SIR: I am in favor of train brakes that would place the perfect control of the train with the engineer, and it appears to me, that if some inventor could bring out such a brake, it would not be long before a majority of the roads would adopt it; but it must not be too expensive, not too complicated; the cost ought not to exceed, say, \$15 per car, including royalty. I have seen but little of the operation of train brakes, consequently cannot say much about them except from models in two cases. I went to Iowa last

month to witness the operation of Chapman's train brake, which was operated by the compression of the draw-bars. It was a very complicated affair; the brakes were applied by the weight of the car body; when the draw-bars were at rest the brakes were set the tightest. The patentee appears to be aiming to have the brakes applied automatically when cars are set out on side track, as well as when the cars are in motion. This device is too complicated to describe intelligently without drawings. I could see no merit in it, either in principle or construction. I went to St. Louis a couple of days ago to witness a trial of the Card brake. They had a train of 14 cars, eight of them with a brake on each end. This brake worked admirably and made good stops, and ran through the sags all right. But it was not shown under all circumstances. A train had to attain a speed of 5 miles per hour to work the governor on the axle. This would preclude switching the cars more than 5 miles per hour in freight yards. This train and its brakes were fitted up to show how well it would work. All were well pleased with its operation. But I do not think it would remain in such good condition very long without readjusting.

I think one of the principal difficulties with any train brake operated by compression of the draw-bar, would be the almost endless care and attention it would require to keep them properly adjusted so as to do good braking. The motion of the draw-springs is so little that it would be lost if the parts were not frequently adjusted; at the same time, using the momentum of the train as the power to apply the brakes and stop the train, would be the right principle to work upon, and I confidently expect to see one produced at an early day that will work satisfactorily enough to warrant a thorough trial.

I would be in favor of putting brakes on both ends of cars in case train brakes are used, and on one end where hand brakes are used, unless the cars were to run on roads with heavy grades; then I would put brakes on both ends and connect them.

W. B. SNOW, M. M.

Ill. Cent. R. R.

LETTER FROM THO. AYLESBURY.

C. A. Smith, Esq., Sec'y:

DEAR SIR: I have come to the conclusion that it will be some time before an automatic freight train brake will come into general or partial use. The brake has yet to be invented, or at least the one already invented have to be perfected before any of them will come into use. Now, in view of this fact, why would it not be possible for the Westinghouse or the Eames Vacuum Brake Companies to so arrange their brakes that they could be used on freight cars without the expense attending the first cost of putting it in passenger cars?

I have the brake-beams hung as they are now, with ample clearance between the wheels and brake-shoes. Not to have any springs, let the weight of beams and shoes act as a release. Make the air cylinder longer and smaller diameter, so that there would be more travel to the piston rod in taking up slack of brakes. The cylinder should have release valves instead of release springs. But now I come to the worst part of the business, and that is the couplings. These should be made so that in switching it would not be necessary to uncouple them. That is, in that setting out cars by trainmen or switchmen the pin would be pulled as it is now, no attention to be paid to the close coupling, it should pull apart of itself without damage, at the same time it should be so constructed that there would be no possibility of uncoupling while in the train.

Now, this seems to me to be practicable, and I do not see why we should make so much ado about a freight-train brake when we have one ready at our hand, if the parties owning the brakes would make it an object for us to adopt them. If I were to use the Westinghouse, I would use the air brake in preference to the automatic, as being cheaper and more simple to handle. There would be this advantage in the automatic, that in case of the train breaking apart, the brakes would be applied to both rear and front ends of the train. As to brakes on both trucks worked by hand, I think it might be of service where there are long steep grades, and where it was necessary to release the brakes on account of the shoes heating, which is the case on one of our western roads; but for level roads and easy grades I see no necessity nor economy for double brakes. As to a uniform brake head and shoe, we are at present considerably troubled with the fact that the proper head or shoe that belongs to a car of a foreign road, and have not got it. But I think it is one of the easiest things to overcome in making a change (if each road will agree to change) that we could take hold of. A brake head, or a solid shoe without head, can be made to take any shaped brake hanger by simply having a hole in the top part of brake head or shoe (as the case may be) to take a hook hanger, and a slot lower down to take a loop hanger. Nothing seems easier to do than to make this change without increased cost to the companies, providing the form of brake head or shoe can be agreed upon.

THOS. AYLESBURY, M. C. B.,

Kan. City, St. Jo. & C. Bluffs R. R.

LETTER FROM JOHN ORTTON.

C. A. Smith, Esq., Sec'y:

DEAR SIR: Replying to your letter of 6th, I am in favor of using brakes on all wheels under freight cars, instead of the present truck system, for the reason that the retarding power being doubled, it will be more efficient in the stopping of trains, while it will add little, if any, extra expense, except in the first cost for equipment. It is well understood, I think, that the present single truck brake system is very deficient in its effectiveness for stopping trains, and it cannot be otherwise when we consider that only half the revolving system is operated on, the other half being left to itself to run on as long as there is any energy to keep it going.

Another reason for doubting the brakes is, that two or three brakemen can operate only on a small number of cars usually in any ordinary length of train, and therefore, in every case where they would apply double brakes, they would nearly double the retarding influence, which might under peculiar circumstances be of the utmost consequence in averting danger.

As regards the economy of having a uniform brake head, whether with or without a shoe, there cannot be two opinions on the subject; but then the question arises, "whose brake head is the best?" On that question there exists a diversity of opinion, and like all other suggestions involving a uniformity of action, there is not much likelihood of securing a universal decision and I fear the same

will occur down to the end of time, or while we build cars after the present fashion.

JOHN ORTTON,
Canada Southern Railway.

Mr. Laraway exhibited a model and explained the operation of his automatic brake.

Mr. Tallman also made some remarks in reference to the brake which bears his name, and wanted to know how air brakes were to be used upon mixed trains, as suggested in the letter of Mr. Aylesbury.

BRAKE SHOES.

Mr. W. W. Snow urged the economy of applying brakes to all the wheels of freight cars. The number of flat wheels removed from freight cars using four shoes was much greater in proportion to the number in service than those removed from passenger cars using eight shoes. The necessity of having brakes upon all the wheels of freight cars was very apparent in the running of long trains, and especially if the trains had 20-ton cars. Freight trains were moved at a higher speed than formerly, and followed one another at smaller intervals of time and space. The brake appliances should therefore be more effective.

The economy of having uniform brake heads and shoes was a matter of dollars and cents, and could best be illustrated by statistics. There were in the United States and Canada not less than 300 patterns of brake shoes, and every road had to keep a stock of shoes on hand to meet the requirements of the cars they were obliged to handle. There were in service prior to Jan. 1, 1881, 18,982 locomotives, 20,253 passenger, baggage and combined cars, and 593,412 freight cars. The estimated number built and contracted for during the year 1881 was 1,500 locomotives, 1,500 passenger train cars, and 45,000 freight cars. Many of these cars had eight shoes; but allowing only four shoes for each engine and freight car, and eight shoes for each passenger train car, there was a total of 2,585,580 shoes in service. The average weight of each shoe, including those with a combined head, would not be less than 24 pounds, which gives a grand total of 62,053,920 pounds, and this at 2 cents a pound would be \$1,241,078.40. Some roads claim that they carry only 5 per cent. of their brake shoes on hand for all renewals, but admit they could get along with one per cent. if the patterns were uniform. Assuming this to be true, there would be a saving of four per cent. of the sum named, or \$49,643.13, by having a uniform standard pattern. The most difficult question to determine was the kind of pattern to be adopted. The essential things to be secured were cheapness, strength, durability, easy replacing and minimum weight of metal.

Mr. Snow then called attention to a shoe which was an improvement on the Christie shoe, and which was already extensively used. The improvement was not patented, and the Christie patent had but a few months more to run. The improved device was easily applied, and did not interfere with the old heads now in use. The weight of the combined head and shoe ranged from 32 to 40 pounds. In regard to parts requiring most frequent renewal he would recommend cast and wrought iron combined. Such a shoe always adhered to the wheel with the same tenacity in winter or summer, wet or dry, and was extremely durable, outlasting four cast-iron shoes. He then submitted the following statement of the saving which would result from one equipment of the Congdon shoe, applied to the entire railway rolling stock of the United States and Canada:

Total number of shoes in service.....	2,585,580
Total weight at 24 lbs. each.....	62,053,920
Cost at 2 cents per lb.....	\$1,241,078.40
Cost of 4 sets combined shoes.....	\$4,964,312.80
Less 3 sets old iron at 14 original weight, at 1c. per lb.....	\$1,241,078.40
Net cost 4 sets combined shoes.....	\$4,840,176.00
Cost 1 set Congdon at 4 cts. per lb.....	\$2,482,126.80
Total saving.....	\$2,358,049.20

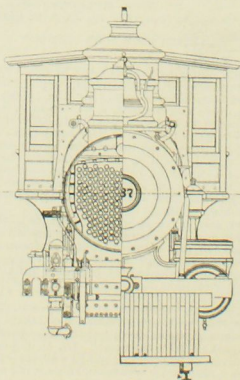
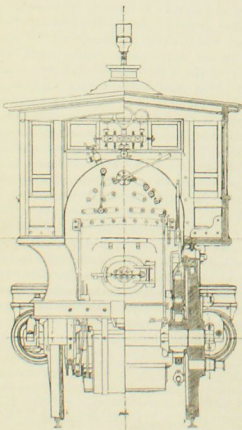
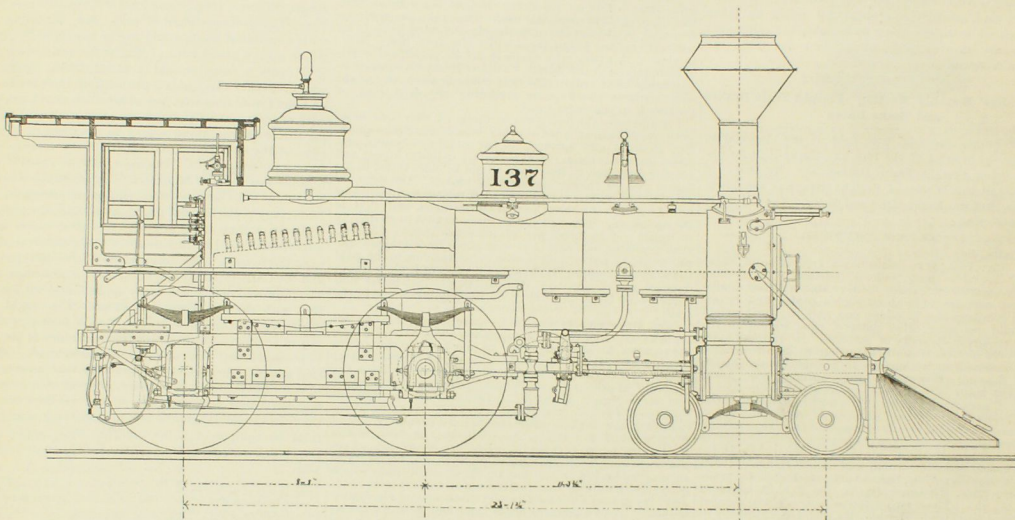
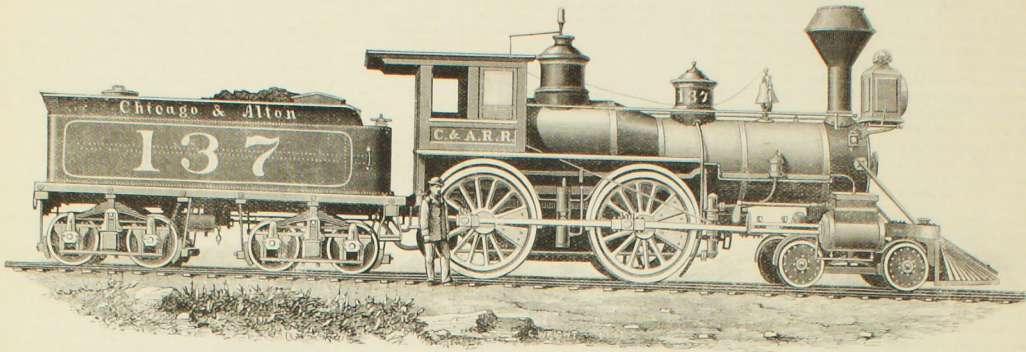
Mr. Adams referred to the fact that the so-called Vanderbilt road had three different brake heads, and suggested that if this was as near as they could get to uniformity, after getting up perfectly uniform freight cars, the prospect was not very encouraging. If one management could not agree about brake heads, how was it possible for all the roads in the country to come to an agreement about axles, boxes, brasses and other things? He favored the application of brakes to eight wheels instead of four, and that the brakes be applied by means of a lever instead of the ordinary wheel. He also believed in the superiority of the Congdon shoe over cast-iron shoes.

Mr. Smith referred to the need of levers to insure an equal brake pressure on the two pairs of wheels in a truck.

Mr. Adams said that for double brakes he used four levers to a car, which was the only way by which an equal pressure could be secured with the present system of leverage. He had, however, modified the system somewhat by using a dead lever to each truck on some of his double-brake cars. He hoped the committee on the subject would report a plan of brake connection at the next annual meeting, and also a particular pattern of brake head, whether it was patented or not.

A TRAVELER in Iowa while riding along came to a large sign which implored him to "Look out for the locomotive." He accordingly rode down the track for a better view, and while he was obligingly looking out for it, it came along. He saw it; but he had to sit in the ditch and wait until a freight train of 41 cars passed before he could get back to the other piece of his horse.

STANDARD PASSENGER LOCOMOTIVE (No. 137,) CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Built by Wm. Wilson, Superintendent of Machinery, Bloomington, Ill.

The engravings illustrate the standard locomotive of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, as built at their shops in Bloomington, Ill., in 1881, by Wm. Wilson, Superintendent of Machinery.

This locomotive is an excellent illustration of building by templates and gauges. The different parts are so well designed that they not only have a wide application to the different classes of the standard engines built at these shops, but they are readily adapted to the rebuilding of those bought at the different locomotive works. For instance, the eccentrics are all of one diameter and all turned to gauges. The differences in throw are secured by boring the hole. All straps are of one size and pattern and fit any engine. When new eccentrics are put on, and the old links retained, new ends to fit the new eccentrics are welded on to the old rods.

There are running on the road several rebuilt engines whose machinery, and the frames from the pump one way, are the same as before, and the rest was made new according to the standard patterns of the road.

The standard boilers are of two diameters, 48 and 50 in., and of four different lengths of fire boxes, 54, 60, 66 and 72 in. One set of templates is used for each size of boiler for all the different lengths of fire-boxes, except that for each length there are special templates for the side and crown-sheets of the fire-box and the boiler course over it; the flue-sheet, the back-sheet of the fire-box and the boiler head being made from the same templates as the other boilers. This gives a slope of 8 in. to all the crown-sheets without reference to their length.

The whole engine is built without the use of a line in any part of the work. Other peculiarities of construction will be noticed in reading the detailed description of the different parts.

GENERAL DIMENSIONS.	
Gauge of track.....	4 ft. 8 1/2 in.
Cylinders.....	17 x 24 in.
4 Drivers; diameter 64 in. for freight, and 70 in. for passenger engines.	
4-Wheeled truck; diameter of wheels, 28 in. for freight, and 30 in. for passenger engines.	
Two 4-wheel trucks under tender; diameter of wheels 38 in.	
Driving wheel base.....	8 ft. 8 in.
Total wheel base of engine.....	32 " 12 "
Total wheel base of engine and tender.....	44 " 7 1/2 "
Total length, end of pilot to end of back draw-head.....	53 " 7 1/2 "
Total weight of engine (in working order).....	84,000 lbs.
Weight on drivers.....	50,000 "
Weight on truck.....	28,000 "
Capacity of tank.....	3,000 gals.
Number of flues.....	188.
Length of flues.....	11 ft. 5 1/2 in.
Diameter of flues (outside).....	2 in.
Total heating surface.....	1,225 sq. ft.
Center of boiler to center line of pedestals.....	42 1/2 in.
Center of boiler to center line of cylinders.....	43 1/2 "
Center of cylinder to center of forward pedestal.....	11 ft. 3 1/2 "
Center of forward pedestal to throat-sheet.....	15 1/2 "
Center of cylinder to center of rocker-box.....	75 1/2 "
Center of rocker to center of tumbling shaft-box.....	19 1/2 "
Width of cab.....	91 "
Length of cab.....	67 "
Height of cab at center.....	64 1/2 "
Outside to outside of running boards (back end).....	94 "

DETAILED DESCRIPTION.

Fire-box.—Is of Otis steel; the flue sheet is 3/8 in. thick; the crown-sheet, 1/2 in.; and the side sheets, 5/8 in. The inside dimensions are: width at bottom, 34 1/2 in.; at top, 42 in.; length, 72 in.; height at front end, 69 in.; at back, 61 in. The crown-sheet has a slope back of 8 in. and is curved between side sheets on a radius of 137 in., which reaches the center 1 1/2 in. The fire-door opening is formed by flanging the inside sheet over the outside one. The water-leg is 2 1/2 in. wide on all sides. Mud ring is of 2 1/2 x 3 1/2-in. iron. All rivets in fire-box are 5/8 in. diameter and 1 1/2 in. apart, from center to center. There are five fire braces from flue-sheet to boiler-shell in usual way. The fire-box has a shaking grate, except the dumping section in front, and no dead-plate. All fire-box sheets are annealed after being punched.

Boiler-shell.—Except the smoke-arch, which is common iron, the shell is constructed of Otis steel; the front flue-sheet is 3/8 in. thick and the rest 1/2 in. The main dimensions are: total length of boiler, 20 ft. 5 1/2 in.; from center of smoke-arch to throat-sheet, 12 ft. 7 in.; length out to out of fire-box, 80 1/2 in.; width out to out of fire-box at bottom, 42 1/2 in.; length of smoke-arch measured outside, 27 1/2 in.; outside diameter of smoke-arch, 53 1/2 in.; smallest inside diameter of barrel, 50 in.; greatest width of boiler measured over wagon-top, 52 1/2 in.; wagon-top rises 9 in. above sheet of barrel next adjoining; height of throat-sheet 28 1/2 in.; total height of back-head, 7 ft. 6 in. Dome on wagon-top is 28 in. outside diameter, and 30 in. high above shell of boiler; center of dome is 45 in. from face of back-head. The ring of dome is cast iron, 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 in. and placed inside of the dome.

All holes are punched. All longitudinal seams are double riveted, all others are single.

Shell is riveted throughout with 5/8 in. rivets, not less than 1 1/2 in. nor more than 1 3/4 in. apart from center to center; the flat surface at junction of waste and fire-box are stiffened on each side by one piece of T iron, 5 x 2 1/2 in. Entirely across the flat surface of the boiler-head, just above the crown-sheet, is placed a bar of 3 x 1 1/2 in. iron which is fastened to the shell with 5/8 in. rivets, 4 1/2 in. apart. Across the boiler in every other space between crown-bars is a 1 1/2-in. round iron brace attached at either end to boiler-shell by a crow foot, the center of the braces being 2 in. above the highest point of crown-sheet. Other braces in the usual way.

Stay-bars.—Are solid, of the best Globe iron, 3/4 in. in diameter, and placed not more than 4 1/2 in. apart, horizontally and vertically, between centers.

Crown-bars.—Are 13 in number, made of two bars of 3/4 x 4 1/2 in. iron, welded in pairs at each end, with an inch space between, have 2 1/2-in. bearings on side sheets, and are curved parallel to crown-sheet. There are eight 5/8-in. bolts with cupped heads to each bar; between nut on upper end of bolt and crown-bar there is a 3/4-in. washer, 3 1/2 x 2 in., with a lip turn over each side of the crown-bars to prevent their spreading. The spaces between crown-bars and crown-sheet are 1 1/2 in. high and on each bolt are two 3/8-in. washers under the crown-bar and a gas-pipe thimble 1 1/2 in. long next to the crown-sheet. The crown-bars are braced to wagon-top and dome in the usual way.

Flues.—Are of No. 11 wire gauge lap-welded charcoal iron, with copper ferrules at both ends; 188 in number; 11 ft. 5 1/2 in. long; 2 in. outside diameter; bridges in fire-box flue sheet, 5/8 in.; in front flue sheet, 1/2 in.

Steam-pipes.—Are oval, 5 1/4 x 3 1/2 in. inside, with ball-joint connection to cylinder and crotch pipe. The dry pipe is of wrought iron lap welded, 5 1/2 in. inside diameter and 13 ft. 7 in. long, with ball-joint brass sleeves on each end. The top end of the throttle pipe has a balance poppet throttle valve, operated by bell crank and throttle lever from the cab in the usual way.

Cylinders.—Are 17 in. in diameter, made for a stroke of 24 in. and cast solid with half of the saddle; their total length over the joint is 31 1/4 in.; the distance from center to center of cylinders, 74 1/2 in.; center to center of valve-stem, 72 1/2 in.; from center line of cylinder to top of frame, 4 1/4 in.; to steam-chest, 13 1/2 in.; to face of valve-seat, 14 1/2 in.; to center of valve-stem, 10 1/2 in. The valve-stem is 19 x 10 1/2 in.; the steam ports are 10 1/2 x 1 1/2 in.; bridges, 1 1/4 in. wide; and the exhaust ports 10 1/2 x 2 1/4 in. with a 2 in. bridge between them, as shown in illustrations of valve on another page.

The cylinders are finished by templates and perfectly interchangeable, fitting either side of the engine when completed, and one finished cylinder in hand constitutes a stock.

Pistons.—Are 4 1/2 in. thick, with spring packing. Packing

rings are 3/4 x 3/8 in.; they are first turned 17 1/4 in. outside and 16 1/2 in. inside diameter, then cut and sprung together to lap 1 1/2 in. and turned to the diameter of cylinder. Piston rod is 40 1/2 in. in center of piston to center of pin in crosshead, and 2 1/2 in. in diameter, with a taper fit and shoulder in crosshead secured with tapered steel key 1 1/2 x 3/8 in. The seat of piston rod is 3 1/2 in. in diameter on front side, tapering through to 2 1/4 in. the piston rod being driven through the piston head from front side. The tapers in piston rod are made in this way so that the strain that loosens one will tighten the other. Jerome patent packing is used on all piston rods and valve stems.

Guides.—Are of steel, four on a side, 47 1/2 in. long, 2 1/2 in. wide, 2 in. thick in the middle, and 1 1/2 in. at the ends, and secured to the back cylinder head by guide blocks 4 in. long, with two 3/8-in. bolts, and to the guide yoke by guide blocks 2 1/2 in. long, with one 3/8-in. bolt.

Guide Yoke is of wrought iron varying from 7 to 13 in. wide and 1 in. thick; made in one piece running across the frames and fastened to each rocker-box by 3 bolts, 2 in. flange and 1 to the hub of the rocker-box over the pump, and each rocker-box is fastened to the frame by 3 bolts; all bolts 3/8 in. There are no braces from waist of boiler to guide-yoke or any part of frame.

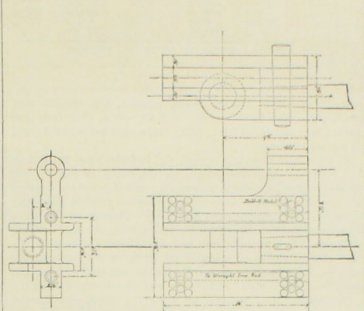


Fig. 1. Crosshead.

Crossheads are of cast iron with 3/8-in. wrought-iron rod riveted in through the bearings as shown in Fig. 1. When this rod is put in it is heated to a red heat about 1/4 its length and then riveted in to fit the flaring holes. The shrinkage in cooling makes it a very firm support against breaking. The rods are put in before planing the crossheads otherwise their shrinking would warp the faces. This device originated with Mr. Wilson, and is not patented. He has used it several years and never had a break.

Rods are of hammered scrap iron; length of main rods from center to center is 7 ft. 5 1/2 in.; the body is 4 x 1 1/2 in. at back end, and 3 1/2 x 1 1/2 in. at the front; the stub ends are 4 1/2 x 2 1/2 in. and 3 1/2 x 2 1/2 in. respectively.

Parallel rods are 8 ft. 8 in. between centers, of uniform section, 3 1/2 x 1 1/2 in. with stub ends 3 1/2 x 2 1/2 in.; the straps on all the rods are 1 1/2 in. thick and held by two 1-in. taper bolts. All rods have single keys.

Driving Wheels.—Are 4 in number, of cast-iron centers 63 1/2 in. in diameter, with steel tires 3 1/2 x 2 1/2 in., shrunk on; the length of the hub is 7 1/2 in.; the main pin journals are for main rods 4 in. long and 4 in. in diameter, for parallel rods 3 1/2 x 3 in.; back crank-pins are 3 1/2 x 3 in.; crank-pin holes are bored straight 4 1/2 in. in diameter and pins pressed in and riveted.

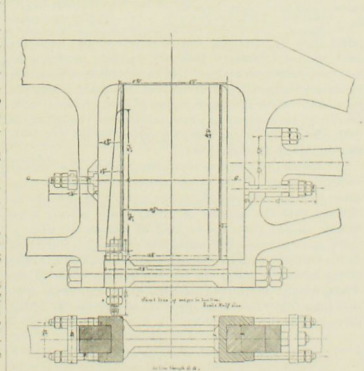


Fig. 2. Shoe and Wedge Binder.

Driving Axles are steel, 70 1/2 in. long over all; diameter of axles at center is 6 1/2 in.; the diameter of the wheel seat and journal is 7 in.; of eccentric seat 7 1/2 in.; the length of wheel seat is 7 1/2 in.; of journal bearings, 8 1/2 in.; of eccentric seat, 9 in.; distance between face of driving wheel hubs is 55 in.; over hubs, 70 1/2 in. The wheel seat has a 1/4-in. collar 1/4 in. wide let into wheel hub, the corners being filleted to a 1/4-in. radius. **Driving Boxes** are cast iron, and fitted with collars, shoes and wedges, as shown in the plan and Fig. 2. Brasses are 1 1/2 in. thick at the top, made in three sections, dove-tailed into the boxes,

bored 7 in. in diameter, and scraped and closely fitted to the journals.

Frames are of hammered iron; the upper part of back frame is 4 1/2 in. deep; the lower, 3 in., and the forward frame 4 1/2 in.; the width throughout is 3 in.; the distance between frames is 44 in. The pedestals are made for one stationary shoe and one movable wedge, the latter on the backward side. The shoes and wedges are held in position by binders and bolts, as shown in Fig. 2.

Curving Gear.—Equalizers are hammered wrought iron, pivoted on a steel key fitted into a wrought-iron stand attached to the frame. Driving springs are made of 13 leaves, 11 of them are 3/4 x 3-in. steel, and the top and bottom leaves are of 5/8 x 3-in. steel, and measure 36 in. from center to center of spring hangers. There are 8 cast-iron expansion angle-irons, 14 in. long and 3/4 in. thick, fitted to the frames and secured to side of fire box by three 3/8-in. studs in each angle-iron. Expansion buckles are 4 in number, of wrought iron, 6 x 3/4 in., fitted to frame and secured to fire-box by six 3/8-in. studs, three above and three below the frame. There are 4 wrought-iron expansion lugs 6 x 3/4 in., which are held to fire box by three 3/8-in. studs and fitted to the lower limb of the frame.

Valve-Motion.—Is the shifting link motion. The skeleton links, slide blocks, saddles, pins, lifters, lifting shaft and eccentric blades are of hammered iron and case hardened; the rocker-arms are of hammered iron; all holes and bearing-pins have steel bushings; the eccentrics are 15 1/2 in. in diameter and 3 in. thick, cast in halves, have 5 in. throw and are held together by two 3/8-in. studs. They are held to driving axles by two set-screws and one 3/8-in. feather.

The valves are the Wilson patent valve with Robinson's method of balancing. A description of this valve and its advantages, illustrated by drawings, is given on another page. It has 1 1/2 in. outside and 3/4 in. inside lap and 5 in. travel at full link. When the ordinary valve used it has 5/8 in. travel, 3/4 in. outside, and 1/2 in. inside lap.

The dimensions are: Of link, extreme length, 23 1/2 in.; between centers, 12 in.; back-set of link saddle-pin, 5/8 in.; face, 2 1/2 in.; throw, 5 in.; and radius, 60 in.; length of eccentric rods, 56 1/2 in.; length of rocker arms, 9 1/2 in.; lifter, 14 in.; tumbling-shaft arms, horizontal, 30 in.; vertical, 24 in.; from center of driving axle to center of tumbling shaft, 40 1/2 in.; to center of rocker box, 60 in.; the tumbling shaft center is 8 1/2 in. above the top of frame; the rocker arm center is 3 in. above; back-set of lower rocker arm, 5/8 in.; and diameter of valve-tent, 1 1/2 in.

Pilot.—Is made with sloping bars resting their lower ends upon the horizontal bar which forms the bottom of the pilot.

Running Boards.—Are of 2-in. plank, bound on the outside of each with 2 x 1/4-in. iron and secured to the boiler shell by wrought-iron brackets.

Injectors.—On left side, is one of Friedman's No. 8, non-lifting, old style injector.

Pumps.—On right side, driven from lug on the inside of the crosshead; the plunger is 2 1/2 in. in diameter; the barrel is entirely of cast iron, with core holes; it requires but little fitting and is painted.

Illustrations of the engine and tender trucks and their details, the cab and its details, and the tender frame, will be given in future issues of THE CAR-BUILDER.

Recent Reports of Railway Rolling Stock.

Lehigh Valley.—298 engines; 73 passenger and 41 baggage and express cars; 1,780 box, 100 lumber, 13 stock, 50 bark, 487 flat, 1,062 gondola, 44 lime, 150 tunnel coal, 34,465 coal and 70 caboose cars; 1 pay car, 30 tool and wreck cars, 2 ram cars, 200 gravel, 14 supply and 5 water cars—total number of cars, 95,966.

Pennsylvania & New York.—23 engines; 631 box, 97 stock, 298 flat and gondola, 4,151 coal and 31 caboose cars; 4 tool and derrick, and 33 gravel cars; 6 shop trucks. Additions were 2 locomotives, 1 flat, 1,198 coal and 1 caboose car; 2 gravel cars and a shop truck. Passenger equipment is furnished by the Lehigh Valley Company.

New York, Lake Erie & Western.—544 engines; 225 first-class passenger, 78 second-class, 102 baggage, mail and express, 12, 168 box, 1,216 stock, 1,928 gondola, 3,792 gondola dump, 2,229 eight-wheel coal, 1,360 four-wheel coal, 715 flat, 261 oil tank and 41 milk cars; also 241 service cars, including 165 caboose and 50 gravel cars—total, 24,293.

Portland & Ogdensburg.—9 locomotives; 18 passenger and baggage cars; 110 box, 152 flat and 5 caboose cars; 1 crane car and 5 snow plows. Additions last year were 1 locomotive, 24 freight cars and 1 crane car.

New York, Ontario & Western.—73 engines; 32 passenger, 8 emigrant, 20 baggage, mail and express cars; 429 box, 9 milk, 37 stock, 576 flat, and 411 coal cars; 17 service cars—total cars, 1,539.

Denver & Rio Grande.—170 engines; 134 passenger train cars and 4,483 freight cars. Of these 29 locomotives, 24 passenger train cars and 553 freight cars are owned by the company; the rest are held through equipment trusts, on which the sum of \$300,000 has been paid.

Long Island.—79 engines, 229 passenger train cars and 511 freight cars.

Illinois Central.—224 engines; 112 passenger, 12 smoking, 12 baggage and smoking, 17 sleeping, 10 postal and 37 baggage, mail and express cars; 3,296 box, 50 Blue Line box, 111 combination, 51 fruit, 95 refrigerator, 4 powder, 583 stock, 278 flat, 1,373 coal and 110 caboose cars; 2 officers' cars, 1 pay-car and 18 service cars. During the year 11 engines, 12 passenger and 183 freight cars were added to the equipment. Five engines and a number of cars were built to replace old ones worn out. A large number of cars were rebuilt.

Utica & Black River.—32 engines; 33 passenger, 10 baggage and 277 freight cars—total cars, 310. Increase during the year, 2 locomotives and 67 freight cars; 100 more freight cars are contracted for.

Brighepoise.—3 engines; 1 passenger, 2 box, 60 flat, and 130 four-wheel coal cars.

Richmond & Allegheny.—19 engines; 16 passenger, 12 baggage, 225 box, 413 flat, 35 stock, 50 coal and 30 low construction flat cars—total cars, 771. Greatest locomotive mileage, 44,054; average, 29,283.

DETAILED COST OF ONE STANDARD ROAD ENGINE (CLASS A) CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

No.	SPECIFICATIONS.	Cost of Labor.					Total cost of labor.	Cost of material.	Cost of labor and material.	No. of Specification.
		Black smiths.	Machin- ists.	Boiler- makers.	Copper- smiths.	Carpen- ters.				
1	Standard (A) Boiler	\$89.25	\$31.40	\$294.90			\$415.55	\$1,401.73	\$1,817.28	1
2	Smoke Stack	1.00	2.26	6.40			9.66	33.86	43.51	2
3	Ash Pan	3.25	75	6.00			84.25	10.00	94.25	3
4	Frames	153.95	94.55	6.00			254.50	348.55	603.05	4
5	Foot Board	1.36	14.00	1.03			16.39	48.34	64.73	5
6	Cylinders	1.17	97.88				99.05	144.67	243.72	6
7	Valve Motion	114.32	125.08				239.40	71.62	311.02	7
8	Pumps and Injector	10.24	15.68				25.92	170.30	196.22	8
9	Driving Boxes	1.30	48.61				49.91	32.01	81.92	9
10	Driving Wheels	2.43	97.57				100.00	621.70	721.70	10
11	Trunk	56.05	19.00				75.05	254.17	329.22	11
12	Steam Pipes	8.00	52.00				60.00	57.29	117.29	12
13	Pilot, Cab, Running Board, etc.	39.77	1.03				40.80	60.31	101.11	13
14	Carrying Gear	31.10	24.70	92			147.80	83.34	231.14	14
15	Pistons	28.50	71.41				100.00	77.80	177.80	15
16	Rods	37.97	62.03				100.00	110.54	210.54	16
17	Boiler Trimmings	31.37	45.07	2.45	9.34	10.17	100.00	586.45	686.45	17
18	Engine	43.94	8.47	14.43			66.84	80.38	147.22	18
19	Tanks	13.93	3.93	127.97			145.83	362.69	508.52	19
20	Tender Trucks	23.48	35.00				58.48	406.17	464.65	20
21	Tender Frame	13.00	74				87.00	97.04	184.04	21
22	Erecting		250.00				250.00		250.00	22
23	Painting						50.00	12.25	62.25	23
24	10 per cent. added for dead labor.						375.40		375.40	24
		\$715.41	\$1,073.34	\$483.18	\$15.02	\$128.07	\$850.05	\$2,878.07	\$3,728.12	

* Includes Specifications Nos. 1 to 5, inclusive.

SPECIFICATIONS OF DETAILS AS PER NUMBERS IN TABLE.

1. **Fire Box**, includes the box finished on floor; also, driving rivets in mud ring at bottom of box; also, mud ring and fire box door and all material for same.
2. **Boiler Shell**, includes the shell, finished with dome and smoke arch on and all material for same.
3. **Stay Bolts**, includes all work on the bolts before and after being put in; also, tapping out the holes, and all material for same.
4. **Crown Bars**, includes making and putting on; also, all braces inside of boiler and all material for same.
5. **Flues**, includes all work on flues and all material for same.
6. **Smoke Stack**, includes the stack, finished on and, and all material for same.
7. **Ash Pan**, includes the pan, finished on and, with all rods, levers and dampers complete, and all material for same.
8. **Frames**, includes frames finished all ready to put up, with pedestal braces complete, and brace across frame that bumper beam bolts to, and all material for same.
9. **Foot Board**, includes foot board and cab seat supports, chafe iron and side plates fitted, complete, and all ready to put up, with all material for same.
10. **Cylinders**, includes all work on cylinders, cylinder saddle, cylinder heads and casings, steam chests, steam chest covers and casings, piston and valve rod glands and bushings, finished complete, all ready to put up, and all material for same.
11. **Valve Motion**, includes valves, yokes, rods, rocker arms and boxes, links, lifters, tumbling shaft, tumbling shaft arms and boxes, reach rod, reverse lever, quadrant, counter balance, spring and casings, eccentrics, eccentric straps, and eccentric rods, all finished and ready to put up, and all material for same.
12. **Pumps**, includes injectors complete, and pumps, plungers, air chambers, valves, feed pipes, check pipes and casings, laycock, pet cocks, hose and nuts fitted complete, and all ready to put up, and all material for same.
13. **Driving Boxes**, includes the boxes, collars and caps, the wedges, wedge bolts and nuts, fitting boxes on the axle, and all material for same.
14. **Driving Wheels**, includes wheels, axles, tires, crank pins, all fitted complete ready for use; also, putting eccentrics on axle, and all material for same.
15. **Trunk**, includes truck, center pin and stay chains, complete, ready for use, and all material for same.

Locomotive Boiler Joints.

To the Editor of the National Car-Builder:

The ordinary lap-joint, single riveted, have but 56 per cent. of the strength of the solid sheet. Thus, in this form of joint but a trifle over one-half of the total strength of the sheet is available. A scarf-welded joint possesses the full strength of the sheet, but this form of joint is both expensive and uncertain, although it is to be hoped that the longitudinal seams of locomotive boilers will eventually be so made.

In 1838, Sir Wm. Fairbairn ascertained these facts relative to riveted joints. Mr. Brunel also experimented in this direction. He used plates $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick and 20 in. wide, but jointed with welds or reinforcing pieces on the back 9 in. wide and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick on both sides, and chain or square riveted. Two pairs of similar plates were thus joined with $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. rivets, 20 rivets being used in each pair of plates. On trial one pair pulled apart at 153 tons, the failure being due to the shearing of the rivets. The other pair of plates failed at 164 tons, one of the plates tearing through at the rivet holes. The total sectional area of ten $\frac{1}{2}$ rivets is 3.75 square inches, and as the rivets were sheared in two places, the resisting area equals 7.5. The fractured plate represented 10 square inches of metal and 8.25 square inches, less the holes. The rivet area was, therefore, about 9 per cent. less than the solid area through the rivet holes. Other similar plates, except that the rivets were $\frac{3}{4}$ in., failed through the rivet holes at 167 and 147 tons. The total sectional area of ten $\frac{3}{4}$ rivets is 4.5 square inches, or 9 square inches for the double shear. The sectional area of the plate at the rivet holes is 8.125 square inches, so that the rivet area was in excess of 4 in. the plate area some 10 per cent. As the mean of the different size of riveted joints ($\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$) was 158.5 and 157 tons, the two joints were practically equal. It therefore ap-

16. **Steam Pipes**, include steam, exhaust, dry, throttle and catch pipes, with throttle valve and all levers, pins, rods, stuffing box, and gland for working valve, all fitted complete, and all material for same.
17. **Pilot, Cab Running Board, etc.**, includes pilot, finished on floor, with all braces and bolts complete, ready to put on; cab finished on floor, all ready to put on; running boards finished and ready to put on; and front bumper beam finished and ready to put on. This specification also covers putting on all these permanently and their fastenings, with getting out and putting on lagging on boiler and dome, and all material for same.
18. **Carrying Gear**, includes all work on driving springs, hangers, equalizers, equalizer standards, expansion lugs, and angle irons, made, fitted and put on, and all material for same.
19. **Pistons**, etc., includes all work on pistons, piston rods, cross heads, guides, guide blocks, guide yokes, finished complete, and all ready to put up, and all material for same.
20. **Rods**, includes all work on main and parallel rods; also fitting brass on pins, and all material for same.
21. **Boiler Trimmings**, includes all work on front end and door, lamp brackets, number plate, hand rails, bell frame, sand box, dome casings, dome cover, safety valves, whistle, water gauge, gauge cock, heater cocks and pipes, blow-off cock, blower cock and pipes, steam gauge, petcock pipe, grates and levers, putting on jacket, headlight, signal light, and all material for same.
22. **Engine Trimming**, includes all work on wheel covers, cylinder cocks and rigging to work them, laycock rigging, draw bars back and forward, forward draw bar casting, bumper covering, smoke arch braces, braces from boiler to frame, wooden deck, check chains between engine and tender, and all material for same.
23. **Trunk**, includes all work on tank finished complete. All work above the frame is charged to tank, and all material for same.
24. **Tender Trucks**, includes all work on tender trucks, with male and female center pins, check chains, and all material for same.
25. **Tender Frame** includes all work on tender frame, with forward and back draw casings, and all work above the trucks and below the tank, and all material for same.
26. **Erecting**, includes labor only of putting up finished work. No material is charged to this specification.
27. **Painting**, includes all painting and work appertaining thereto, and all material for same.

pears that the shearing area of rivets should equal the area of metal between the holes in order to obtain the maximum strength of joint. If in this form of joint the rivets are staggered, the strength of the joint is slightly increased. With this same style of joint, riveted, however, with three rivets in a row, one behind the other, in each sheet, the mean breaking strength was 173 tons, showing a still stronger joint.

The double plate weld or reinforcing pieces doubles the resisting power of the rivets against shearing, as compared with the ordinary lap joint; and with double the resistance half the number of rivets would answer if no trouble ensued from the caking of the sheets with so much space between the supporting points, i.e., the rivets. In the ordinary double riveted lap joint about 30 per cent. of the section is taken up by the rivets, while in the double weld or reinforcing joint not more than 19 per cent. is so taken up. The following table shows results of experiments with

RIVETED AND WELDED JOINTS.

KIND OF JOINT.	ULTIMATE TENSILE STRENGTH OF JOINT.				Mean of 3 thick- nesses.
	1/2 in. plate.	7-10 in. plate.	3/4 in. plate.	1 in. plate.	
Entire plate	100	100	100	100	100
Scarf-welded	100	100	100	100	100
Lap-welded	50	60	60	60	57
Single hand riveted	40	50	50	50	47
Single hand riveted snap head	50	50	50	50	50
Single riveted countersunk head	40	54	54	54	49
Double riveted snap joint	50	70	72	72	63
Double riveted countersunk snap head	50	72	60	65	59
Double riveted, single well, countersunk snap head	50	60	65	59	57
General average	48	60	62	57	

ULTIMATE AND WORKING STRENGTH OF JOINTS.

Entire plate taken at 100.

QUALITY OF PLATE AND NATURE OF JOINT.	PERCENTAGE OF TENSILE STRENGTH.	TENSILE STRENGTH.			
		Ultimate strength per sq. in. of entire section of plate.	Working strength per sq. in. of entire section taken at 1/3 ultimate strength.	Ultimate strength per sq. in. of entire section of plate.	Working strength per sq. in. of entire section taken at 1/3 ultimate strength.
Best Low Moor plate.	Per cent.	Tons per sq. in.	Pounds per sq. in.	Tons per sq. in.	Pounds per sq. in.
Entire plate	100	25	56,000	5	11,200
Scarf-welded	100	25	56,000	5	11,200
Lap-welded	66	16.5	39,600	3.3	7,392
Double riveted, double well	80	20	44,800	4	8,960
Double riveted, single well	65	16.25	36,400	3.25	7,280
Double riveted, lap joint	72	18	40,320	3.6	8,064
Single riveted lap.	60	15	33,600	3	6,720
Best Staffordshire.	100	20	44,800	4	8,960
Entire plate	100	20	44,800	4	8,960
Scarf-welded	100	20	44,800	4	8,960
Lap-welded	66	13	29,120	2.6	5,824
Double riveted, double well	80	16	35,840	3.2	7,168
Double riveted, single well	65	13	29,120	2.6	5,824
Double riveted lap.	72	14.5	32,480	2.9	6,496
Single riveted lap.	60	12	26,880	2.4	5,376

In the order of strength the joints range as follows:

- 1 scarf-welded
- 2 double riveted, double well
- 3 double riveted, single well
- 4 lap-welded
- 5 double riveted, single well
- 6 single riveted lap

These percentages are intended for plates $\frac{3}{8}$ in. and under.

The working strengths of the best English and American boiler plates are:

Yorkshire plates, per sq. in. of entire section	11,000
Staffordshire, per sq. in. of entire section	9,000
American, ordinary, per sq. in. of entire section	14,000

The working strengths of the joints are:

1 scarf-welded, per sq. in. of entire section	11,000
2 double riveted, double well	9,000
3 double riveted, single well	8,000
4 lap-welded	7,400
5 double riveted, single well	7,200
6 single riveted lap	6,700

It follows from the above tables that the scarf-welded joint is as strong as the entire sheet; the lap-welded joint has $\frac{2}{3}$ or 67 per cent. of the strength of the entire sheet. The varieties of single riveted joints are equal, although they are but half the strength of the solid sheet, save the snap-headed, which is rather stronger. The ordinary lap is the stronger of the double-riveted; the double well has 84 per cent. of the solid sheet, the single well being weaker. The $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. lap-welded joint has $\frac{2}{3}$ the strength of the entire plate, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. has but half the strength. The experiments further show that the $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. lap-jointed sheets are equal, and that they are more than $\frac{1}{4}$ stronger than the $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. plate, relatively, which shows that a boiler of $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. iron is as strong as one of $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. iron when riveted in the ordinary way.

The holding strength due to the grip of the rivet heads is due, of course, to the friction, and the resistance is as follows:

- Shank of rivet 10 in. long. Resistance $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons.
- Shank of rivet 15-8 in. long. Resistance $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons.
- Shank of rivet 23-8 in. long. Resistance 8 tons.

The grip, therefore, increases with the length of the rivet, and might be of such a length as to exceed in strength that of the metal, and result in pulling the heads off. The strength of the rivets to resist shearing is decreased in proportion to the increase of grip, and the total strength of the joint is not, therefore, apparently increased by the shrinkage.

Punching sheets, according to Fairbairn, is a source of weakness, not only by the reducing of the section, but from the mechanical disturbance of the metal between the holes, although the shape of the punch has much to do with this.

In eight experiments by Fairbairn the highest tensile strength of solid sheet was 61,579 lbs., and the lowest 43,805 lbs. per sq. in., and the strength of the same after punching ranges between 45,743 and 36,606 lbs., which shows a loss, due to the action of the punch in addition to the loss of section through the holes.

The staying of flat surfaces is very important. The stiffness of the sheets is of no practical account, as the stays above resist the strain.

The following table shows the ultimate and working strengths of the rods:

QUALITY.	Diameter in inches.	ULTIMATE STRENGTH.		Working strength taken at 1/3 ultimate strength.		
		Per sq. in. of section.	Whole section.	Tons.	Lbs.	
		Tons.	Tons.	Lbs.	Tons.	Lbs.
Staffordshire...	1	35	10	33,700	3	6,700
	1 1/4	33	19.6	44,000	4	8,800
American...	1	28	25	56,000	5	11,200
	1 1/4	38	33.8	75,700	7.4	15,500
Government test.	1	30	28	56,000	5.6	11,200
	1 1/4	38	38	75,700	7.5	15,500

When the full section of rod is maintained, the above table is correct; if threaded on the original diameter a deduction of $\frac{1}{10}$ must be made. Mr. Brunel's experiments



show that the rivet is the main part of the joint.

Mr. Fairbairn's experiments show that the rivet is the main part of the joint.

Fig. 2 shows the rivet is the main part of the joint.

Fig. 3 shows the rivet is the main part of the joint.

THE WILSON SLIDE-VALVE.

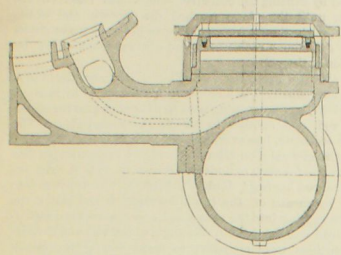


Fig. 1.

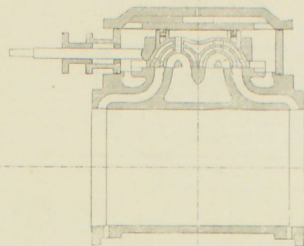


Fig. 2.

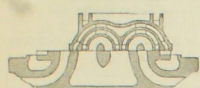


Fig. 3.

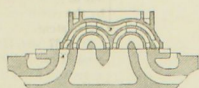


Fig. 4.

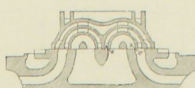


Fig. 5.

show that the strength of stays increases proportionately as the diameter is less.

Diameter.	Weight.	Strain per
13 1/4	29 lbs.	223 tons.
13 1/8	31 "	211 "
13 1/2	33 "	199 "
13 1/4	35 "	187 "
13 1/8	37 "	175 "
13 1/2	39 "	163 "
13 1/4	41 "	151 "

Mr. Fairbairn found in the strength of stay bolts, that a 3/4-in. copper bolt with enlarged end screwed into 3/8 copper plate, and riveted over the end, broke at 7.2 tons tensile strength.

That a 3/4-in. iron bolt screwed and riveted into 3/8 copper plate, failed with a load of 10.7 tons by the rivet head breaking off and stripping the thread in the sheet.

That a 3/4-in. iron bolt screwed without riveting into a 3/8-in. copper plate, was pulled out with 8.1 tons, stripping the thread in the plate.

That a 3/4-in. iron bolt screwed and riveted into 3/8 iron sheet, failed by fracture across the shank with 12.5 tons, the screw and plate remaining uninjured.

These results appear as follows:

1. Copper into copper screwed and riveted, 7.2 tons.
2. Iron into copper screwed and riveted, 10.7 tons.
3. Iron into copper screwed only, 8.1 tons.
4. Iron into iron screwed and riveted, 12.5 tons.

The Wilson Slide-Valve.

This valve was designed for the purpose of improving the efficiency of a slide-valve moved by the link motion, in regard to the admission and escape of steam so as to enable it to work the steam more expansively, and to avoid the excessive compression of the ordinary slide-valve.

The engravings show the supplementary channels or ports cast in the valve to secure a double opening for admission and release, which is especially desirable when the valve is working short, as it usually does while a locomotive is running at high speed. In this respect it secures for both exhaust and admission the advantage gained for the latter by the Allen valve, described in the CAR-BUILDER of last June.

Fig. 1 is a transverse section through the center of the cylinder and valve.

Fig. 2 shows a longitudinal section through the cylinder, the left-hand half being taken through the center of the valve, and the right-hand half about two inches from the center.

Fig. 3 is a sectional view, showing the valve at its extreme travel.

Fig. 4 shows the position of the valve at the instant the port A opens for the double admission of steam into the cylinder. It will be noticed by a glance at the diagram that steam is not only admitted at the end of the valve, as is the case with the ordinary valve, but it is also taken from the opposite end of the chest through the supplementary passage B, into the port A. This double admission secures a higher pressure in the cylinder at the early part of the stroke, and enables it to work the steam more expansively, and consequently it uses less steam and works more economically than with the ordinary valve in doing the same work.

Fig. 5 shows the position of the valve at the instant the port C opens for the double release of steam from the cylinder at the point D, as in the common valve, and also through the supplementary passage at E.

Another advantage claimed for this valve is, that the supplementary passage B, Fig. 4, when the exhaust opens, contains 174 cubic inches of steam a little above terminal pressure, which is held until after the closure of the exhaust, when it is admitted into the cylinder, making a cushion of steam instead of air for compression.

The freer admission and quicker exhaust through double openings, and the reduced compression, permit a greater lap on both inside and out, which increases the degree of expansion.

The greater expansion of the steam secured by the use of this valve, enables the engine to do the same amount of work at a point of cut-off one-third or more shorter than with the common valve.

The valve from which these drawings are made is the one in engine 137, illustrated on another page. It does most of its work "cutting off" at the first notch, admitting steam during only three inches of the stroke of the piston, from which point the steam is expanded during 19 1/4 inches of the stroke before being released. In this notch the engine does good work, taking seven heavy coaches over a level track at a speed of over 40 miles an hour.

Tests between like engines, except the valves, have shown that this valve will save over 30 per cent. of the water evaporated and fuel burned by the engines using the ordinary slide valve.

The dimensions of the valve seat are: Length across cylinder, 19 in.; across ports, 16 1/2 in.; out to out of steam ports, 12 1/4 in.; the width of steam ports is 1 1/4 in.; exhaust ports, 2 1/4 in.; bridges between steam and exhaust ports, 1 1/2 in.; the bridge in center between exhaust ports, 2 in.; and the length of all ports is 16 1/2 in.

The length of valve is 19 in.; width 15 1/2 in.; width out to out of supplementary or auxiliary steam ports is 14 1/2 in. The dimensions of valve are from end to supplementary port, 2 1/4 in.; width of supplementary steam port, 2 1/4 in.; width of bridge between supplementary steam port and exhaust port, 1 1/2 in.; width of supplementary exhaust port, 2 1/4 in.; width of bridge between supplementary exhaust and main exhaust ports, 1 1/2 in.; the main exhaust ports are 3 1/4 in. with a 1 1/2 in. bridge in center; the bridge between main exhaust and auxiliary exhaust port, 1 1/2 in.; width of auxiliary exhaust port, 2 1/4 in.; and width of bridge in center of valve, 1 1/2 in., one-half being on each side of center line valve. It has 1 1/8 in. outside and 3/4 in. inside lap, and 5 in. travel and 3/8 in. lead at full link.

This valve was designed and patented by Mr. Wm. Wilson, Superintendent of Machinery of the Chicago & Alton Railroad at Bloomington, Ill.

Railways and the Timber Supply.

To the Editor of the National Car-Builders:

In calling attention to our almost endless material resources, the press of the country has largely overestimated our future timber supply. The creation of the belief that it would always be equal to the demand has worked incalculable mischief by causing an extravagant consumption and an indifference to forest protection that a wise foresight would have avoided years ago. When the yearly supply of timber for all purposes scarcely made a gap in our forests, our noble trees were considered an incumbrance to be got rid of in order that the land might be tilled. But now, when the axe and fire have done their work, farmers are turning their attention to cultivating the prairies and sparing the timber, as they should and would have done long ago but for the scarcity of timber on the prairies for farming purposes. Wire fencing has been largely substituted for rails, and although this method is considered barbarous by some, it is proving of signal advantage to railway interests by diverting emigration from timbered lands to the prairies, and thus saving the timber.

As the world progresses, and any article of prime necessity becomes scarce, some means are discovered to supply the deficiency; but it is not easy to say what is to take the

place of wood in car construction. Iron and steel are of course largely relied upon, but the use of wood will continue to be a necessity for a long time to come. Railroads are large consumers of timber, and they should look ahead for their future supply, and especially should those having extensive land grants of timber take care that none is wasted. Those whose grants are mostly prairie lands will do well to go into the tree-planting business, which has already proved to be profitable. These suggestions may be regarded as premature by those who are not aware of the fact that a great deal of inferior timber is now used in car building. This must be owing to a scarcity of good timber, or else car-builders are not as honest as they should be. This is said with reference more particularly to cars "built to sell." Putty and paint, like wealth, covereth a multitude of sins in some shops, and is, no doubt, mostly due to a growing scarcity of good timber in certain localities, causing the builders to fall into bad habits, especially when goaded by sharp competition and a disposition on the part of consumers to scale down prices to starvation point.

A lumberman who has supplied a large car manufacturer, long concerned with lumber for several years, confined himself to a certain territory to get the timber to fill his contracts. At first he handled only the finest quality, but as that became exhausted he sent forward an inferior grade, and so on until now he fills the bill with "culls" from the same territory that he has already culled over several times. It is true that there is as yet no very pressing need for using inferior timber, but so long as it is countenanced by the purchasers of cars, it is morally certain that a better quality will not be used, even if it can be had at reasonable prices. But a small portion of the timber consumed by railroads goes into cars, and this should be of the best.

The forests now standing are being rapidly thinned out for manufacturing purposes, and by the annual forest fires. Only a few years ago a leading paper in Michigan urged everybody to settle in that State on account of the "immense wealth of the endless forests;" but a number of the same paper, just issued, contains this paragraph: "A Kansas tree planter has 45,000 trees planted since 1875, that are 30 feet high and 30 inches in circumference. The way Michigan forests are being removed and destroyed will soon compel us to turn our attention to tree planting." The agricultural press calls upon farmers to practice economy in the use of timber, and as farmers may be regarded as the producers of car timber, this is a further evidence of the coming scarcity, and points to the necessity of measures to guard against it, for railroad uses especially.

There is some complaint that unsound, knotty, unseasoned, cross-grained and porous or "brash" timber is used by car-builders, but, as before stated, this is encouraged by the readiness with which cars are sold to meet the increasing demand. The yellow pine forests in the region of Puget Sound are said to afford timber equal to the best Eastern white oak for railway uses; but the fir is at present practically out of our reach, and even when it becomes accessible, the supply will be limited, and can not be depended on as a reserve. It is well known that second-growth timber for manufacturing purposes is superior to that of primitive growth, and it is not at all unlikely that timber for railway rolling stock, carriages, agricultural implements and machinery, and for other purposes where strength and durability are the chief requisites, will be produced periodically by tree planting. At all events, it behooves the consumers of hard wood timber to encourage this mode of repairing the waste, and putting an end to the use of inferior woods in car construction.

WM. S. HUNTINGTON.

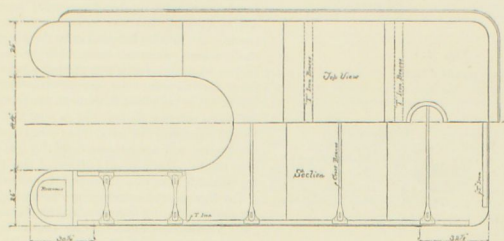
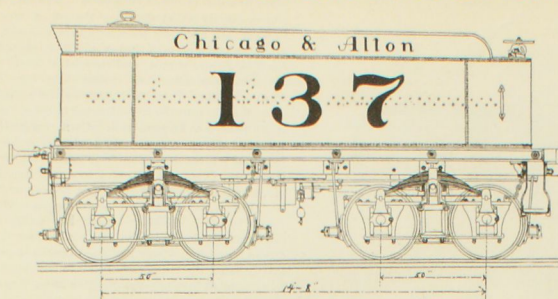
The First Pullman Cars.

The Chicago Tribune of Feb. 17 says: "It has been the general impression that the Michigan Central and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroads were the first roads to run dining-cars on their trains. Investigation, however, shows that to the Chicago & Alton belongs the honor of having first inaugurated the dining-car system. The Michigan Central and Burlington did not put on dining cars until 1875. The Chicago & Alton put dining-cars on its line between Chicago and St. Louis in 1868. The cars at that time were run clear through, and not put on, as at present, during meal hours. These cars were constructed and managed by Mr. Pullman, and the price for a meal was \$1. Afterward the Alton acquired an interest in the dining-cars, and about four years ago it assumed full control of them, and reduced the price for a meal to 75 cents, the same as is now charged by all the other lines.

"The Alton is also the first road which ran Pullman sleeping-cars. The first Pullman sleeper was placed on this line in 1859. This sleeper was called the 'Pioneer,' and was built in an old shanty on Harrison street, in this city, by Pullman & Field. The 'Pioneer' is still running on the Alton, although it has been entirely remodeled and reconstructed. The first Pullman palace cars with folding berths were placed on the Alton in 1872. These cars were much heavier than those now in use. The Alton also claims the credit of having placed on its line the first Horton chair-cars, which was in 1877.

"When the Alton adopted these new features it was ridiculed by other lines, as it was not then believed that they would ever become popular. Their success, however, was soon established, and all the lines, one after another, were compelled to make the same improvements."

TENDER AND TANK FOR STANDARD PASSENGER ENGINE (137), CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.



Plan of Tank.

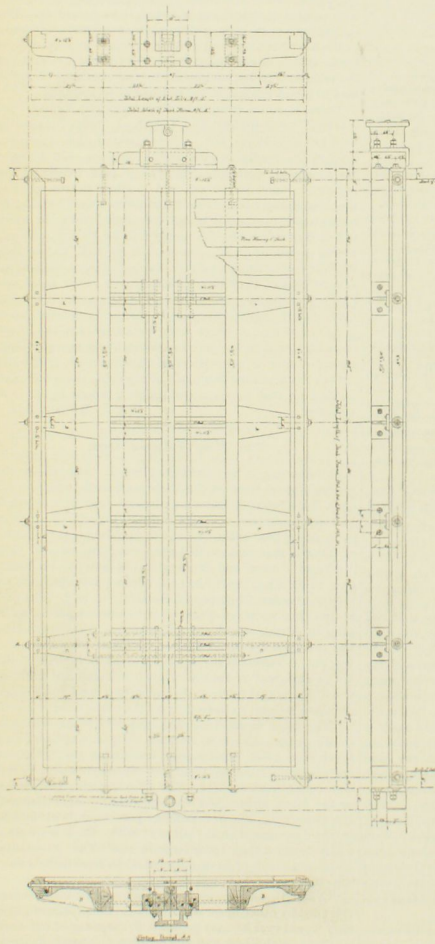
Total Length of Frame, cut to out of End Sills..... 18 ft. 10 in. Total Length of End Sills..... 8 ft. 3 in.
Total Width of Frame..... 8 ft. 5 in.

Luxury in New York.

The luxury and perfection of detail in New York dwellings is passing into a proverb. Nowhere in the world, probably, is so much time and money expended upon the furnishing and ornamenting of the homes of the rich as in this city. The draping of curtains has become a distinct branch of art, and every decorator and upholsterer has one or more employes whose sole business it is to arrange in graceful folds the draperies, which are now indispensable, at doors, windows and fireplace. Even the banisters must now be stuffed, tufted and draped on either side with heavy fringe. Ceilings are frescoed and painted in the studios of distinguished artists, and then transferred to the houses that they are to embellish. Hundreds of women are employed, at an expense of thousands of dollars, upon embroidery art needlework which are to adorn the sumptuous palaces in which our rich men live. Painting, statuary, carvings in stone and in wood, the richest fabrics of French and Indian looms, indeed, all that is rare and beautiful in nature and art, are brought to bear upon the decoration of these republican palaces. Even the stables in which the horses, coachmen and grooms are to be housed are far more luxurious than the simple homes in which the fathers of our race passed their lives. The newly-finished stables of Cornelius Vanderbilt, in Fifty-eighth street, far outshine those of the Roman Emperor whose sumptuous appointments have become a matter of history.—*Furniture Trade Journal*.

SAID A Pennsylvania political orator, warming up as he approached the climax of his speech, "Let us conduct this campaign, fellow citizens, upon the principle enunciated by the immortal Lincoln, 'with malice toward all, with charity for none.'"

He was level full, and as he boarded a South Boston car he remarked: "Whizzer name that conductor tother car?" pointing vaguely at a departing vehicle. "Don't know," was the reply. "Well, he tole me gotakernap—antergoint do it. I'm juss widerwakes he or any other man, and I den't want himmer nobody else tell me gotakernap 'n don't you fir-gizeit." He elucidated the subject for some time to the passengers, and then stepped off to hunt up that other conductor.



Tank Frame.

Locomotive Valve Gear.

In 1820, and later in the Killingworth engines, the valves were operated by a device similar to that shown in Fig. 1. On the main shaft *a*, an arm *b*, carrying a pin *g*, which slipped freely in the slot *f*, was fixed. As long as the engine traveled in one direction, the pin carried the eccentric *c* with it, and the opposite direction was attained by shifting the eccentric, which was loose on the shaft, until the pin *g* reached the opposite end of the slot *f*, when the engine would move in an opposite direction; *d* being a rocker-arm, and *e* a rod transferring the motion to the valve.

In 1830 the gear shown in Fig. 2 was used by Bury. This also consisted of a loose eccentric stopped by lugs on the shaft, one lever being used to lift out of gear the eccentric rod, and another to handle the rocker-shaft. The loose eccentric, however, was not found to be satisfactory, and Carmichael soon after fastened two eccentrics to the shaft, one for each cylinder, as shown in Fig. 3. An eccentric rod having a double V-hook *a* was thrown into gear by means of the tumbling-shaft *b* and pin *c* the hooks gearing into the pins *d* and *e* on the rocker-shaft *f*. The lead was obtained by the angle of the rod, and definite proportions were necessary to make this gear equally effective in each motion.

The gear shown in Fig. 4 also had two eccentrics, one for each cylinder. It consisted of two V-hooks attached to the single eccentric, which were thrown into or held out of gear by the two toes *a* swinging from *b* and moved by the reach-rod; *c*, *d* and *e* being rocker-shafts, and *f* the valve stem.

In 1837 the Hawthorns, of Newcastle, first applied four eccentrics. This gear is shown in Fig. 5. The hooks geared in from the under side, and the tumbling-shaft extending clear across the engine, operated both sets of hooks simultaneously, the weight of one counterbalancing that of the other. Modifications of this new system followed each other, and differed only in the arrangement. In Fig. 5, *a* is the reach-rod operating the tumbling-shaft *b*, which, by means of the hanger *f*, operates one hook. The rod *c* attached to the tumbling-shaft *b* moved the auxiliary shaft *d*, which was coupled to the other hook by the hanger *e*. The shaft *j* extended across the frames, and a similar arrangement of levers, etc., operated the opposite gear; *k* being the valve stem, *l* the rocker-arm, *i* the crank and *h* *g* the eccentrics, which were of course set singly, each with the proper amount of advancement due to the lap and lead. It will be readily seen that in reversing the engine, the hook *m* was lowered and the hook *n* raised into gear with the stud *o* in the lower end of the rocker-arm *l*, thus totally disengaging the rocker-arm from the action of the hook *m*, which then swung free from everything and was sustained by the hanger *f*.

Fig. 6 shows another arrangement of the same principles, somewhat simplified as to the hangers, etc.; *a* being the rocker-shaft, *b* one hook, *c* the other, *d* the tumbling-shaft, *e* the hanger, *i* crank-pin, and *g* *h* eccentrics, the shaft *j* extending across and operating similar gear for the other side of the engine.

In Fig. 7 is shown what was probably the first attempt to do away with eccentrics by operating the valve from a pin on the main rod, by a Mr. Melling, of the Liverpool & Manchester Railroad. This consisted of a stud *c* fastened to the main rod *a*, fitted with a block sliding in the slotted lever *h*; the stud *c*, following the dotted line *d d d*, transferring its motion to the valve through the short arm *i*, rod *e*, rocker shaft *f* and valve stem *g*, the point *j* traversing the small dotted circle. As the main rod in passing the centers traveled slowest, the movement of the valve was also slowest at that point, when it should have been the quickest. Mr. Melling obviated this, however, by operating the right-hand valve from the left-hand main rod, and *vice versa*, which change greatly improved the action. From this gear (of 1830) has grown several others of more or less similarity, the most prominent of which, at present, is Joy's.

Fig. 8 is Hawthorn's gear of 1838. Like the preceding, this also takes its motion from the main rod, and, of course, dispenses with eccentrics. The amount of lead is dependent on the inclination of the slotted piece *a*. In reversing the engine, the tumbling-shaft *c* was operated by the reach-rod *d*. Two arms, *i* and *j*, by means of the hangers *f* and *k*, changed the inclination of the piece *a*, and simultaneously ungear the bottom hook from the stud *m*, and threw the upper hook into gear with the stud *n*, the rocker-arm *o* swinging on the shaft *l*, and received its motion from the arm *p*, which was attached to the upper arm of the slotted piece at *r*. The pin *g* followed the dotted line *h h*, being the valve-stem. As the motion was in no way superior to that of an eccentric, and the whole was somewhat complicated, it died a natural death.

Up to this time (1838), the slide valve in use on locomotives had little or no outside or inside lap, and consequently took steam on one end at the same time the exhaust opened on the opposite end of the cylinder. No attempt at using steam expansively had been made up to this year, when it was found that engines having considerable outside lead, and consequently with this valve the same amount of inside lead, thus allowing of an earlier opening of the exhaust, were burning less fuel and were snarlier. The good effect of an early exhaust being clearly demonstrated, it was but a step to add outside lap, which was



valve, 1-16 in.		outside lap, 1839	
49 lbs.	36	14	14
36 "	34	14	14
32 "	34	14	14
28 "	1	14	14

In 1839 Gray's variable expansion gear was applied to a

The Joy gear, which is receiving some attention in this country, is an English invention, and is shown in Fig. 16. A rod s , fixed stationary by a pin at i , but which is free to turn on this pin, is attached to a rod f at j . The top end

of the rod is attached by a pin to the main rod *h*. Another rod *e* is coupled to the rod *f* at *k*. The upper end of the rod *e* is coupled to the valve stem *a* at *d*, and just below this point a second connection is made to a block at *l* sliding in a short curved piece *c*. The inclination of the block *c* determines the travel of the valve; *b* is the lever attached to the block *c*, which is operated by a reach-rod, etc.

This gear is claimed to be superior to the link motion on account of its simplicity, and it certainly gives a better distribution of the steam than the link motion, as will be seen by the cards A, B, C; and it would doubtless have as much wider application if it were not patented.

This gear will receive a closer analysis and description hereafter, as its merits, as compared with the link, make it worthy of attention.

FRANK C. SMITH.

A Label on Conductors.

A *Tribune* reporter met an old railroad conductor yesterday, and was surprised to hear that he had been discharged.

"Yes," he said, "the old man side-tracked me."

"What for?"

"Well, I suppose he thought I had too much money."

"Yours or his?" And he laughed.

"You remember I had begun working for the X. & Q. road in 1865, at the close of the war. From \$50 a month I was gradually raised to \$100. The other day the 'old man' (the Superintendent) found out that I owned and was paying taxes on \$12,000 or \$15,000 worth of property. So he kicked. He offered to keep me if I would 'restitute,' but I said I guessed I had railroaded about long enough."

"How did you save all that money in fifteen years from a salary of \$600 increased gradually to \$1,200 a year?" And he laughed again.

"As I'm out of the business now and kind of like railroad companies, I don't mind explaining the conundrum. I'll hold up my hand, though, and swear I always accounted for every passenger I ever carried. But I watered 'em—watered the company like as its directors water the stock. And I did it in this way: You see, every year the President and general officers issue an unlimited number of annual passes. Some of them are in exchange for other railroads, but most of them are to high-cock-a-lorum, Congressmen and members of the Legislature. I always made it my business when one of these fellows took my train to 'pipe him off'—that is, get in conversation with him, find out where he lived, and what his business was. You know, passengers always like civil treatment from a conductor; it seems odd like. With this acquaintance I used him."

"Used him?"

"Yes, used him. Knowing about how often his business required him to travel, I traveled for him. Do you catch on? When he didn't travel, I just deducted that much from my cash receipts and credited the annual bumper with one trip. My division cash fare was a little less than \$7, and it was a poor run for me if I didn't turn in two or three old duffers."

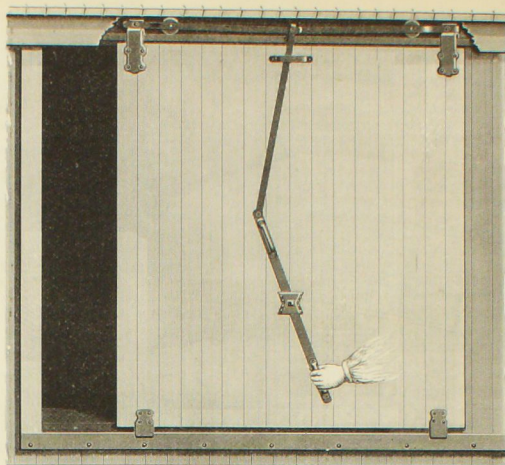
"Ah, I see. You robbed Peter to pay Paul?"

"No, I robbed the annual passholder to pay myself. But my best holt was in catching the passholder who wanted to rob the company. There's where I made the most of my money. You see, the average member of the Legislature not only thinks the company should carry him free, but all his friends. So he loans his pass to Tom, Dick and Harry, his neighbors. I made it my business to identify every legislative passholder. Every two or three weeks a man would get on my train and show up that pass. I would give him his check, go on through the train, do my work and then come back and sit down by him. I would say, 'Let me look at your pass again?' He would hand it out. I would then turn to my memorandum book and read: 'Archimedes Skrubendike, tall, dark hair, 30 years old; annual, O197.' Then I would turn to the roster and say, 'Why, you're not Archimedes Skrubendike; you've no right to ride on this pass. Read the conditions on this—Not transferable.' And then the fellow would go all to pieces. He would beg, and plead, and offer fare, but I was too fly. When I had him bad enough scared, I would say: 'I'm sorry, and I hope this thing will never occur again. Now, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll not take up this pass, as I'm instructed to do, for Skrubendike is a good friend of the railroads, and I wouldn't have him get into trouble for anything in the world. You give me \$10, and I will let you keep the pass to give back to him, only you must promise never to tell him you got caught.' And the fellow would snatch out \$10 quicker'n wind. It's an honest fact, in one year I worked one old Skrubendike for more'n \$900. The old duffer even loaned his pass to women."

"Anything else?"

"Well, if these two rackets don't account for what I've got it's no use buzzing to a blankety blank newspaper fool."—*Chicago Tribune*.

A MAN who had been punishing his wife by shutting her up in a room sent his little boy to her from the breakfast table with the command, "Tell your mother here is a bone your father sends for her to pick?" to which she replied, "Take it back and tell him he isn't your father, and that's a bone for him to pick!"



MOORE'S FREIGHT CAR DOOR HANGER.

The engraving represents a new freight car door hanger, the merits of which will be appreciated by railroad men. With the exception of wheels, handles and stop-plate, it is made entirely of wrought-iron. When at rest, the door is suspended entirely by the hanger straps, the wheels then not being in service. Moving the handles in either direction depresses the wheel levers, which force the wheels down, and then, using the levers as fulcrums, lift the hanger straps off the rail, thus allowing the wheels bearing the door to move freely along the rail. The moment the handle is released, the door settles back to place. This result follows from using either the upper or lower handle. The same force that is used to lift the door serves to move it in the required direction after it is on the wheels. A pressure of about ten pounds applied to either handle will accomplish this.

Upon many roads freight car doors are not hung on wheels, on account of their liability to slam from end to end by the jerking of the cars when the doors are left open, thus dragging a dead weight back and forth on the rail. The doors are better with wheels when it is desired to open and close them, and better without wheels when the car is in transit. These requisites are provided for in the plan shown, while the door is hung so securely that it can not be lost, even if the car is overturned. Doors can be made on this plan at any car shop. They are manufactured by the proprietors, S. H. & E. Y. Moore, 163 Lake street, Chicago.

ONE of the hardest woods in existence is that of the desert ironwood tree, which grows in the dry washes along the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Its specific gravity is nearly the same as that of lignum vitae, and it has a black heart so hard, when well seasoned, that it will turn the edge of an axe and can scarcely be cut by a well-tempered saw. In burning it gives out an intense heat, and charcoal made from it is of unequalled quality.

Protection to Freight-Train Men.

The Hartford (Conn.) *Courant*, in speaking of the great number of accidents which occur in the handling of freight trains, and especially in coupling cars, says:

"The responsibility is divided. In the first place the railroad companies have asserted that there is no safety coupler available; then they have said that if one road were to adopt a safety coupler others would not, and so, as trains are of mixed cars, the action of one road would be of no avail; and then there is also the excuse that many cars (thousands on thousands) do not belong to any railroad. They are only leased from companies that own them, and these cars the roads cannot make or regulate. The car company people shirk the responsibility upon the railroads and the railroads return it to the car companies or else unload on other roads, and while they are thus mutually unloading, the brakemen, nearly always poor young men with young families, are being cut up at the rate of ten thousand a year."

"Now the railroad commissioners of this State, and we believe of Massachusetts, have declared officially, after investigation, that there is such a thing as a cheap, available safety coupler. The question now is how to enforce its adoption. Various devices have been suggested. To require that it be put on at once would be to demand too much. The most sensible scheme that has yet been advanced is, that a law be passed requiring that after, say, two years, no car shall be allowed to run over a road in this State which has not on it safety apparatus approved by the railroad commissioners."

It is an open fact among New England railroad men that a vast expense, many accidents, and great trouble can be traced to poor cars sent here from the West, and much of this trouble is due to poor couplers and drawbars. There is economy as well as consideration for human beings involved in legislation that will do away with this state of

things. Putting the limit at two years gives ample time for the gradual working over of cars to new and better models, and is at least fair towards the companies. As it involves the demolition of young men for two years more at the rate of 10,000 a year through the country before reform is compulsory, it cannot be said to lean too strongly in their behalf, though there is nothing to prevent earlier changes; and, as no particular apparatus is named, favoritism cannot be alleged. Let railroad companies and car companies feel that they must attend to this business, and it would soon be done, and when it is done a great saving of blood will result."

[The above invites a word or two of comment. Assuming that the difficulty of selecting one or more cheap and available safety-couplers can be got over, the still more difficult problem remains, how to compel the use of such appliances on all the cars running over the railway lines in a particular State. In a matter of this kind, in order to reach practical results, the railroad system of the country must be regarded as a whole. The requirements of transportation make it necessary for cars, like the varying currents of the atmosphere, to move in all directions with little or no regard to geographical lines. It is the easiest thing in the world to pass a law prohibiting the owners and managers of railroads within the narrow limits of a State from allowing cars to pass over such roads unless they are provided with certain specified coupling arrangements; and we do not see why such a law would not operate equally against all cars, whether owned by the roads or not, simply by holding the roads within the State responsible for the running of such cars on their tracks. In case an interval of two years is allowed before the law takes effect, it would be simply a notice served on all the railroad companies of the country, and all freight lines, car trusts and other owners of cars, that unless certain appliances are attached to such cars they will not be permitted to cross the State line. In view of the enormous interchange of freight cars that now exists, such a prohibition would be bad for the roads within the State and for its business interests generally, unless the law was everywhere complied with, outside of the State as well as within it. As respects cars that are not in good running order, it is not for the interest of any road to receive those that will not pass fair inspection. We are heartily in favor of any legislation that will make the handling of cars easier and safer, and so far from discouraging this particular movement in that direction, we hope it will be consummated at an early day in order to test its efficacy.—ED. CAR-BUILDER.]

THE strength of many woods is nearly doubled by the process of seasoning; hence timber used in its green state is not only weak, but is exposed to continual change of bulk, form and stability. Wood will always warp after a fresh surface has been composed, and will change its form by the presence of moisture. The effect of moisture on dry wood is to cause the tubular fibers to swell; hence, if a board be wet upon one side the fibers there will be distended and the board will bend. The natural law that governs the shrinking or contracting of timber is most important to practical men, but it is too often overlooked. The amount of the shrinkage of timber in length when seasoning is so inconsiderable that it may in practice be disregarded, but the shrinkage in transverse directions is much greater, and presents some peculiarities which can only be explained by regarding the structure of the wood as resulting from its mode of growth.—*Northwestern Lumberman*.

A SUBSCRIBER connected with the lumber department of a western car company wishes an answer to the following question: To what dimensions will a piece of green white oak, 8 inches by 12, shrink in drying?



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MARCH, 1882.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Addresses.—Business letters should be addressed, and drafts and money orders made payable, to THE NATIONAL CAR-BUILDER. Communications for the attention of the Editor should be addressed EDITOR NATIONAL CAR-BUILDER.

Advertisements.—Nothing will be inserted in this journal for pay, EXCEPT IN THE ADVERTISING COLUMNS. The editorial department will contain our own views and opinions; and the rest of the reading matter, aside from advertisements, will be such as we consider of interest to our readers.

Contributions.—Articles relating to railway rolling stock construction and management, and kindred topics, by those who are practically acquainted with these subjects, are especially desired. Also early notice of changes in railroad officers, or organizations and names of companies.

Special Notice.—As the CAR-BUILDER is printed and ready for mailing on the last day of the month, advertisements, correspondence, etc., intended for insertion, must be received not later than the 25th day of the month.

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NEW subscriptions to CAR-BUILDER from 1st to 25th February, 1880.

OUR readers are earnestly requested to give us prompt information of changes in the classes of railroad officers comprised in our directory of roads, and also of errors and omissions in the list as published. The only value of such a list is in having it correct, or approximately so; and this is quite out of the question unless a large number of corrections are made every month. These, of course, we cannot make without the necessary information, and this we cannot get by any infallible magical process. The rapid extension of railroads, together with the leaseings, consolidations and changes in organization cause a continual change in the lists of officers. Aside from this, many positions, especially in the mechanical department, are vacated and filled in a quiet way of which we can know nothing, unless the parties themselves take the trouble to inform us. We desire to make our list practically useful, and in order that we may do so we are compelled to rely largely upon the aid and co-operation of our readers, who can render us the greatest service in a multitude of cases at the trifling cost of a postal card and two minutes' time.

AN anti-monopoly agitator, who is a member of the New York Senate, has introduced into that body a bill for the appointment of a State railroad commission, and to remedy railroad abuses. Its absurdities are so apparent as to make it quite clear that the author has no idea of its becoming a law, but is merely bent on manufacturing a little buncombe for his own private advantage, as the representative of the great Thruher oleomargarine interest in cheap grocery transportation. The bill rings the changes on the old song, by providing that any railroad company that shall make "unjust discriminations," or receive more than "fair and reasonable rates" for carrying passengers and freight, shall be deemed guilty of the "crime of extortion" and be punished as therein provided. The commissioners are to make rates based on "cost of service," and ten per cent. above this is to be the maximum. The companies must furnish the commissioners with statements so they can determine what the cost of service is in order to fix the rates, and refusal to do so is made a misdemeanor. In

order that the virtue of the commissioners may not be recklessly tampered with, they are prohibited from accepting free passes or gifts. Freight tariffs are to be uniform; there are to be no evasions, tomfoolery or underhand operations of any kind. Every thing is to be done on the square—Jack Cade fashion. Even should the bill become a law just as it is, it would forever be inoperative in the matter of passengers and freight, for the reason that such rates must be based on cost of service, and no living man can figure out to a technical nicety so as to strictly conform to legal requirement what the cost of service actually is.

THE WESTINGHOUSE BRAKE.

The question is being discussed in railway and other journals as to whether the unexpected stopping of the unfortunate express train at Spuyten Duyvil was not owing to a defect in the Westinghouse brake. It seems to be admitted that the brakes were "set" on one of the cars without the knowledge of the engineer, thus bringing the train to a standstill at a time and place extremely hazardous. The point to be determined is whether the setting was due to the defective working of the automatic attachment or to a reckless tampering with the brake-cord by some person in the car. Unfortunately there is thus far no conclusive evidence by which the question can be settled, and the real state of the case must be left to conjecture. If the apparatus in its ordinary working is liable to such freaks, the Westinghouse Company is as much interested as the general public in getting at the facts, in order to apply a remedy. The reputation of the brake and the safety of passengers are equally involved.

The Westinghouse brake, in its original and in its improved form, is not a new thing. It has long since ceased to be an experiment. Its primary purpose was to insure greater safety in the movement of trains, and its efficiency in this respect has been confirmed by its almost universal adoption. Every improvement that has been made to it has been the form of some new safeguard against danger, the safety-cord automatic attachment especially. We do not believe the cord will be dispensed with at the suggestion of a coroner's jury, nor will the principle of the brake itself be condemned because the apparatus did not prevent a catastrophe in the face of a variety of untoward circumstances. It is possible at times for the best of agencies to work mischief, but sensible people will discriminate between exception and rule, especially when the evidence is conflicting and inconclusive. There is one thing in connection with this brake which can never be known, and that is the amount of protection it has afforded to life and property, measured by losses and casualties which might and probably would have occurred in the absence of such a device. The presumption, however, is decidedly in favor of the brake.

If the automatic attachment is liable to set itself, or cause the brakes to "creep on," as it is termed, let the fact be ascertained and remedied. Since the accident at Spuyten Duyvil, many instances of this defect have been cited as having occurred previously, but they do not seem to have given rise to any serious apprehension. An appliance which enables one man to control at his will the movement of a passenger train is necessarily complicated; but if it is at the same time effective, it is in the last degree important that the person who operates such an appliance should be thoroughly familiar, not only with every detail of its construction, but with the philosophy of the thing, so as to be able to account for every why and wherefore of its action or failure to act. We apprehend that the education of very many locomotive drivers falls short of this requirement. Their positions are, as a rule, won too quickly. There is too much hop, skip and jump about it. They understand how to operate air brakes, so far as following certain directions is concerned, and all goes well so long as the normal action is maintained; but when there is irregularity and disorder, the wheels of a car suddenly held fast without apparent cause, bringing the train to a stop, it is then that the knowledge of many locomotive engineers falls short of the requirements of the responsible positions they occupy.

RAILWAY FREE PASSES.

The anti-monopoly reformers are very profuse in their suggestions as to the proper management of railroads. They would not only relieve the community at large from the burden of oppressive rates and fares, but also the innocent stockholders as well, whose dividends are cut down by the corrupt and wasteful expenditures upheld and sanctioned by directors and managers. One of the most obnoxious of the many aggressions complained of by the "league" is the issuing of free passes, a device which is characterized in one of its printed slips recently sent out, as one of the worst ever invented by the common enemy of mankind. It is not only said to be bad for the railroads and the public, but it reduces legislative work in the State of New York to four days per week, besides corrupting the morals of members and causing them to shirk their duties. This reflection on the morals of our oath-bound, law-making Solons is pretty severe, but reformers as a class are not apt to be mealy-mouthed in dealing with iniquity.

It would probably be better for all concerned if no per-

sons, except railroad officers, were permitted to ride a single mile in a railroad car without paying regular fare. The proportion of deadhead traveling has been estimated as high as ten per cent. of the aggregate. Every free pass passenger is so much dead weight, taxing the motive power and costing the roads that much more to haul the paying passengers. Worse than this, even. Deadheads are almost invariably fat, heavy, overgrown, 200-pound fellows, while the paying people are most of them light weights. The former are apt to put on airs and look down on their less fortunate fellow-travelers as being a trifle inferior in personal consequence and smartness. Their moral sensibilities are so obtuse that the idea of any possible similitude between free passes and nasty bribes never occurs to them, as it surely ought to, especially if they are legislative or judicial officers. The offer and acceptance of passes in such cases is looked upon as an exchange of courtesies; but it also implies a reciprocal sense of favors received or expected, and the same may be said in cases where passes are solicited. We are free to admit that the whole thing needs reforming, but the world cannot be reformed in a week—a matter which the so-called anti-monopolists seem to have overlooked. Abuses can not be legislated out of existence in advance of public sentiment.

This is fairly exemplified in the recent movement against free passes in the Iowa Legislature. The resolution on the subject was referred to the State Railway Commissioners, who made a report which virtually sustains the system, by representing that laws that have been passed for its prohibition in other States have proved a dead letter.

With respect to this particular abuse, we would suggest to the leaguers, who are so zealously bent on reform, the propriety of calling a general indignation meeting of railway stockholders to take the matter in hand. The issue can be made a controlling one at the annual meetings for choosing directors, and the whole thing wiped out without legislative interference. But if the stockholders refuse to be indignant, and are content to be robbed, there is an end of it. The anti-monopolists can hardly expect to carry their point by flooding the land with clap-net circulars. Before they can extirpate this or any other abuse in railway practice, they must first reform themselves by correcting their methods of argumentation and by giving to their crusade a less transparently political character.

RESPONSIBILITY AND PUNISHMENT.

The Spuyten Duyvil accident, from all that can be ascertained as to its causes, was a preventable one; but, unfortunately, the means of prevention were not effectively made use of. In this there was culpable negligence, for which somebody is justly responsible. But how to apportion that responsibility so that each and every individual connected with the complex organization of a great railroad shall receive no more nor less than his just and proper share is a knotty problem. The same kind of negligence, if it may be so called, or failure to make timely use of certain precautions that would have infallibly prevented this particular accident, existed then, and undoubtedly exists now, upon numerous other roads. But the same happenings or conjunctures of circumstances have not occurred on such roads, so as to bring the neglect into vivid contrast with resulting calamity. The popular sentiment is by no means blind to this consideration; but something must be done to put a stop to these things, and, accordingly, some one, two or three unfortunate men, in no respect more blameworthy than hundreds of others, are singled out as an expiatory sacrifice, or rather as a warning to every body having anything to do with the running of trains or the working of switches and signals. Such examples are supposed to make the others so alert in the performance of their duties that no imputation of negligence can justly be brought against them. It is assumed that no railroad man of the classes mentioned has any more right to err in judgment, to be sleepy, tired or forgetful, than a soldier on picket duty in war; and if any of these weaknesses get the better of him to the detriment of other people, he is to be accounted a criminal and subjected to exemplary punishment. It would seem more like even-handed justice if all such delinquents could be punished, whether the result of their delinquency was the killing or maiming of other people or not. But as punishment can not well be meted out impartially in this way, there is probably no other mode for enforcing fidelity and discipline and protecting the public, than to punish vicariously the exceptional few who happen to be the direct cause of accidents involving personal injuries.

A rigorous code of this kind vigorously administered would no doubt prevent many accidents that would otherwise occur. It would at least inspire a dread of consequences; but it may be questioned whether it would make train, switch, and signal men more intelligent, or willing to do more work for the same pay. Nor would it have the effect of driving the present class of employés from the service to make room for others of a higher range of intelligence at higher pay. Least of all would it bring about a state of things in which automatic mechanical appliances would take the place of eyes, brains and muscles. Human intelligence must be largely relied on, however perfect may be the mechanical safeguards. The ultimate solution of the problem will doubtless be found in the employment of more men and better men, and these can not

be had for wages that are readily accepted by the great mass of unskilled laborers who bring to the service mere physical stamina, irrespective of intelligence and honesty.

We are glad to announce that the *Scientific American*, instead of being crippled by the Potter Building fire, emerges from it with renewed life and vigor. The subscription and account books, patent records and drawings, and other valuable papers, were preserved in fire-proof safes. The *Supplement* was printed in another building, and consequently there was no loss of materials used in its publication. Messrs. Munn & Co., the proprietors of both publications, were so fortunate as to obtain a new and most desirable location within a few hours, at 261 Broadway, corner of Warren street, and fronting the City Hall Park. The numerous readers of these popular and widely circulated journals will be glad to learn that the fire has caused no interruption to their regular issues.

The *Industrial Review* is the name of a new monthly journal published at Atlanta, Ga., and Philadelphia, Pa. It proposes to deal with all the great questions of mechanical and scientific progress, with special reference to Southern interests, and the redemption of that section of the country from the "languishing pulses of free trade." The field is an inviting one for this class of journalism, and none the less so from the fact that as yet there is little competition to contend with. The initial number contains 42 three-column pages of well-printed reading matter, embracing a variety of industrial topics, and interspersed with numerous illustrations. Price, \$2 a year. Address, 806 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Oil and Drug News.—This is a weekly paper published in the interest of the oil, paint, drug and kindred trades, by Root & Tinker, 102 Nassau street, New York. It contains prices current, review of the markets, weekly imports and exports, business changes, patents granted pertaining to these trades, and a full line of advertising. The *News* is now in its third volume, and is a reliable publication in respect to the specialties named. Price, \$3 a year, or \$3.50 if sent out of the United States.

The *Furniture Trade Journal*, heretofore published in Chicago, has been removed to New York. It is issued semi-monthly, and contains 22 three-column pages of reading matter in clear and legible type, embodying a mass of information that is extremely interesting, not only to the trade, but to householders and others who desire to keep posted in regard to the newest designs in furniture, upholstery, carpets and other details of house decoration. The editorial, selected and illustrated articles evince a thorough acquaintance with the subjects discussed, and a practical knowledge of the wants of manufacturers, dealers and consumers. Each issue contains prices current of the trade, and the latest business changes. As a medium for advertising, its extensive list of patrons in this line is an evidence of its wide and growing appreciation. We extend a cordial greeting to our contemporary and bespeak for it the success it deserves. Thomas S. Grimwood, proprietor; E. Beach Curtis, editor. Office, 51 Chambers street; price, \$5 a year.

A PARAGRAPH, copied from an exchange, appeared in our January number, to the effect that Mr. Frank Bradley had been appointed superintendent of the shops of the Pullman Car Co., at Detroit. This, we are informed, is an error. The position of "Manager" is held by Mr. H. L. Spaulding, who received the appointment soon after the resignation of Mr. T. A. Bissel. The company's shops at Detroit have no superintendent.

SOME wiseacre says that the safest place in a train of more than two cars is probably near the center of the last car but one. We don't believe it. We have traveled more than forty miles a year on railroads for the last thirty-five years, always taking whichever car came the handiest; and the only injury we received in that long run was a distressing cold, caught on a wintry day while sitting in the middle seat of that identical last car but one. The stupid brakeman was trying to burn sappy wood in a stove that wouldn't draw worth a cent.

Taste in Car Decoration.

"Traveling in a 'Pullman' the other day," says the *Furniture Gazette*, "we noted, as we have often done before, the gaudy and artistic character of the decorations now so generally used to ornament the wood ceilings of passenger cars. In the building of these luxurious rolling palaces the question of expense is not considered, and the wonder, therefore, is why good decoration is not used instead of poor. As a fact, much of the decoration would be both improved and cheapened by simplification, and with the saving thus effected the company might afford the services of an artist with an eye for color, and thus spare that small portion of the public that cares for such things the sight of such tasteless attempts at art. It is but fair to state, however, that not all car decoration is open to reproach. The cars built by the Pullman Company for the New York Elevated road, finished in mahogany and oak, are charmingly and tastefully decorated in color, which is used sparingly and with an artistic feeling. If the cabinet maker had not been so profuse with his moldings and

panels the result would have been still better. While on the subject of car furnishing, we will quote the opinion of a well-known English critic upon the recently introduced American novelty: "The inside of the cars, comfort apart, is most distressing, especially in regard to the coloring. A brick-red carpet, with a wiry yellow scroll running throughout; the chair upon this, upholstered with strong crimson velvet; the covered ceiling covered with oak paper, upon which is printed what may be described as "some silver bells and cockle shells and cowpals all in a row." This "all too but" attempt at English is abandoned in the ceiling proper, for there we are treated to bunches of luxuriant roses. It was a worthy idea on the part of the decorator to take up the mission attributed by Schiller to women, and "weave the dull earth with the roses of heaven," but the blossoms in question are much too celestial in color. The same description applies to the figures on the ground-glass doors, supposed to represent painting and sculpture. It is well that Flaxman departed ere the advent of Pullman, for such figures would have driven our talented modeler to suicide. Surely some one of our leading art furnishers or decorators could have been consulted in these matters, and such anomalies avoided. It is a pity that eyes suffering from artistic sensitiveness should be annoyed with such obvious breaches of good taste. The American woodwork inside of the cars is more satisfactory, but even that suffers from an overdose of gilded decoration. It is in the style which characterizes nearly all recent American furniture, and may be described as Yankee-Greek. Used in moderation, it is not a bad modern interpretation of the Grecian lines, but thrown about, as it is in the present instance, it becomes offensive in the extreme. The panel and pilaster annexed are favorable bits from the car, and will show the manner of treatment. The panel is produced in marquetry work, and some half a dozen colors are employed in the design. The cutting is well done, but some of the colors, especially the green, are too violent. The enrichment of the pilaster is incised and gilded, as also the rest of the woodwork. In some of the spaces formed by these lines patches of Italian walnut are stuck on in that peculiar manner presumably admired in the States."

THE New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio has closed a contract with Messrs. Clark, Post & Martin, of New York, for the lease of 2,700 cars for freight traffic. The cars are of the latest improved patterns, being made at the Terre Haute Car Works, St. Louis Car and Foundry Company, Ohio Falls Car Works and Tiffin Car and Iron Works. The standard value of the box cars in contract is estimated at \$800 each, \$200 above the ordinary appraised value for that kind of rolling stock, the stock and other cars are estimated proportionately. According to the agreement, the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Company agreed to pay to Clark, Post & Martin, \$1,822,422.84 in eighty-four consecutive monthly payments of \$21,695.31. This is one of the largest rental contracts ever made by any corporation, exceeding in number the one between the United States Rolling Stock Company and the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, some 800 cars.—*Elevated Railway Journal*.

THE Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac road has built all its cars of every kind for the last ten years. It has built since Jan., 1871, 3 passenger, 20 box, and 10 flat cars for itself, and 8 cabooses for the Richmond & Allegheny road. They are now working upon 20 box and 5 flat cars of 40,000 pounds capacity. The road uses the M. C. B. standard axle and journal box. The three passenger cars built last year were for excursion traffic, and have an inside finish with square panels and beveled edges to the rails, etc., and without moldings. This makes a plain and neat finish for a summer car. The ceiling is of 1½-in. strips, with beveled edges. The whole inside of the car is finished with two coats of varnish. The window sills and seat frames are black walnut, and the rattan seats and seat backs were made by the Hale & Kilburn Mfg. Co. of Philadelphia. They have Creamer's end ventilators and no end windows. The recess for the water-cooler in the corner of the closet opens into the car and is entirely cut off from the closet. The cooler is detached, and can be removed from the recess at pleasure. These cars are 36 ft. 4 in. over platforms; the bodies are 51 ft. 3¼ in. long, and 9 ft. 10½ in. wide; the width inside is 8 ft. 10 in. They weigh 42,500 pounds, and cost \$4,250 each. One of their cars built in 1875 has run over 300,000 miles, and has never had any repairs on its body. Its wood work is all sound, and it has lost none of the ¾-in. camber in the sills. It is now in the shop for its first repainting and a new head lining. These shops now employ 115 men.

SHIPMAN & BOLEN, of Newark, N. J., are making extensive shipments of Railway Varnishes to prominent Western and Southern roads.

THE Empire Forge Co., of Cohoes, N. Y., have issued new price lists and discounts for their forges and blowers, annulling all previous ones. The company also announce a new stationary blacksmith's forge, but which can be moved from place to place like any other tool.

THE San Francisco sea-captain who traded the ship's Bible for thirteen plugs of tobacco is spoken of very severely by the religious press of that city.

A WESTERN editor received a letter from a subscriber asking him to publish a cure for apple-tree worms. He re-

plied that he could not suggest a cure until he knew what ailed the worms.

TWO Irishmen traveling on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad came to a mile post, when one of them said, "Tread aye Pat; here lies a man who was 108 years old. His name was Miles — from Baltimore."

AN Irishman, who had just landed, said, "The first bit of mate he ever ate in this country was a roasted potato-boiled yesterday. And if ye don't believe me, I can show it to ye, for I have it in my pocket."

THE feat of picking cotton in the morning and having a suit of clothes made of it by night has been surpassed. "The corn was shelled in the morning," said an exhibitor at Atlanta, "and the man was drunk before dark."

A CELEBRATED lawyer said that the three most troublesome clients he ever had were a young lady who wanted to be married, a married woman who wanted a divorce, and an old maid who didn't know what she wanted.

"Say, conductor, why don't this train go on?" inquired a half-haired passenger, with his head out of the car window. "Put your head in," replied the conductor. "How can you expect it to go on when the danger signal is out?"

Our Directory.

We note the following changes since our last issue. Readers are requested to give us prompt notice of changes when they occur:

Baltimore & Ohio.—N. E. Chapman, for many years Master Mechanic of the Cleveland & Pittsburg, and formerly President of the Master Mechanics Association, is to be Master of Machinery of this road.

Central of New Jersey.—Joseph S. Harris has resigned the office of General Manager. James F. Randolph is appointed Superintendent of the Long Branch Division.

Cincinnati, Green River & Nashville.—A. C. Sim has been appointed Superintendent, vice George B. Harper.

Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans.—C. M. Sheafe has been appointed General Superintendent (a new office) with headquarters in New Orleans.

Cleveland, Akron & Columbus.—J. W. Holloway has resigned the position of Master Mechanic on account of ill health.

Cleveland & Pittsburg.—N. E. Chapman, who has for many years filled the position of Master Mechanic, has resigned to become Master of Machinery of the Baltimore & Ohio.

Kansas Central.—Wm. T. Kelly has been appointed Superintendent, with office in Leavenworth, Kan. He has been on the Union Pacific for a long time.

Norfolk & Western.—John H. Ames has been transferred from New York to St. Paul, Minn., as General Purchasing Agent. J. E. Smith has been appointed Master Mechanic of the Norfolk & Western Division. He was formerly Master Mechanic of the Pacific Division and lately of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

Pennsylvania.—The name of this road has been changed to New York & Norfolk.

Pooria, Decatur & Evansville.—G. R. Cobleigh has resigned the position of Superintendent.

Pittsburg & Western.—The office of Superintendent is abolished. The late incumbent, Mr. W. J. Bonner, having engaged in private business.

Potomac, Fredericksburg & Piedmont.—W. M. Crafton, previously Assistant Superintendent, has been appointed Superintendent.

Richmond & Danville.—R. H. Dunsberry has resigned as Purchasing Agent, to connect himself with the supply-house of Geo. A. Smith, late Smith & Early, of Richmond. This leaves the Southern Agency of the Midvale Steel Works. Tho. W. Gentry has been appointed Master Mechanic of the principal shops at Manchester. He has been in the service of the road since early boyhood. W. R. Riddick is Acting Purchasing Agent.

Richmond & Petersburg.—T. D. Kline has resigned as Superintendent, and will engage in other business, and Wm. Royal has been appointed as his successor.

St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern.—John W. Smith has been appointed General Superintendent, vice H. B. Blood, who is appointed Auditor.

St. Lawrence & Ottawa.—Archer Baker has been appointed General Superintendent.

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba.—Harvey Middleton has been appointed Master Mechanic, vice A. A. Ackery, resigned, and will have full charge of the locomotive and car departments.

Shenandoah Valley.—W. C. De Armond has been appointed Purchasing Agent, with office at Philadelphia. Pa. Charles Blackwell is Superintendent of Motive Power, and holds same position on Norfolk & Western.

Texas & St. Louis.—J. W. Brown has resigned his position of General Superintendent.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.—Jacob Johann is appointed General Master Mechanic of the entire line; office at Springfield, Ill. U. H. Kohler is General Master Car-Builder of the entire line; office at Toledo, O.

Employment.

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading for one dollar for each insertion.

WANTED.—A position as Foreman Painter in a railroad shop. Have had seven years experience, and charge of a shop six years. The best references given. Address NATIONAL CAR-BUILDER, 5 Day street, New York. 2t

FORGEMEN.—A practical man having some capital to invest would like to hear from parties who are desirous of establishing the forging business. Address, stating location, chances for business, and inducements that can be offered, W. H. N. & Co., office of NATIONAL CAR-BUILDER, 5 Day street, New York. 3t

CONTINUOUS DRAW-BAR PATENTS.

The following circular has been issued by the Secretary of the Western Railroad Association:

CHICAGO, Sept. 9, 1880.

To the Members of the Association:

CLAIMS.—Claims have been pending for several years that the Continuous Draw-Bar, sold by the Continuous Draw-Bar Company under the Middleton and the Griffith and Patterson patents, is an infringement of patent 71,588, granted 3d December, 1877 (re-issue No. 8,068, granted 10th February, 1878), to Edward L. Caim.

This Association has continuously advised against entertaining this claim, but to quiet all questions, and at our instigation, the Continuous Draw-Bar Company has recently purchased the Caim patent, its owner inserting in the assignment a full and absolute release to all the members of the Eastern and Western Railroad Associations from any and all liability for, or on account of, any infringement heretofore or hereafter.

Yours truly,

J. H. Raymond, Secretary, etc.

CLARENCE BROOKS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

RAILWAY CAR & FINE COACH VARNISHES.

Cor. West and West 12th sts., New York.

JOHN W. MASURY & SON,
MAKERS OF STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS
Railway Varnishes,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF
CAR BODY COLORS.

By permission, we refer to the following Companies, for whom we have made Special Colors:

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., Enoch Lewis, Purchasing Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.
PENNSYLVANIA CO., Wm. Mullins, General Purchasing Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO., S. S. Hill, Purchasing Agent, Baltimore Md.
CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CO., A. V. Hartwell, Purchasing Agent, Chicago, Ill.
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD CO., R. W. Hamer, Purchasing Agent, Chicago, Ill.
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO., L. Chamberlin, Purchasing Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.
NORTHERN RAILROAD OF CANADA, F. W. Cumberland, Superintendent, Toronto, Ont.
NAUTATUCK RAILROAD CO., G. W. Beach, Superintendent, Waterbury, Conn.
PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE RAILROAD CO., S. A. Hodgman, Superintendent of Motive Power, Wilmington, Del.
NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD CO., R. N. Dowd, Commissary, New Haven, Conn.

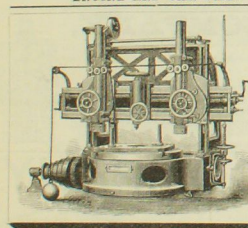
The advantages derived from the use of such Special Colors are many, a few of which are found below:
ABSOLUTE UNIFORMITY OF SHADE, DURABILITY, as we use perfectly pure materials. **SAVING OF MONEY,** because of small quantity required. **SAVING OF TIME,** in the putting on of the same. **SAVING OF LABOR AND MATERIAL,** as no extra amount of Varnish will be required to hide a sanded surface. **LARGER DEGREE OF CERTAINTY** that there will be an absence of cracked work, as our mixtures are all uniform, being done by weight only.
We make any desired shade, it only being necessary that purchasers furnish us with sample of color desired, stating the time they would like to have the paint dry in.
We shall be glad to furnish samples and give prices to any who may wish to avail themselves of the above advantages.
Very respectfully,

JOHN W. MASURY & SON, New York and Chicago.

Established 1856.

Shipman & Bosen, Manufacturers of fine
No. 352 Mulberry St., **Railway Varnishes,**
Newark, New Jersey.

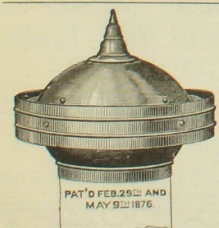
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BACKUS RAILWAY
RAILWAY OILS. **REFINING CO.** **H. M. BACKUS**
KEROSENE HEAD-LIGHT, SIGNAL, ENGINE AND CAR OILS. GEN'L MANAGER.



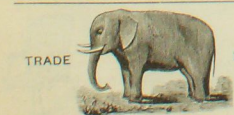
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Hamilton, Ohio.
MACHINE TOOLS
FOR
Railroad, Locomotive and Car Shops.
ALL FROM NEW AND IMPROVED PATTERNS.
PRICES AND PHOTOGRAPHS ON APPLICATION.



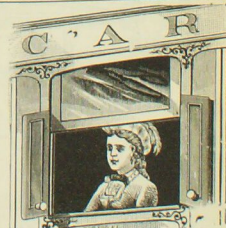
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DAYTON, O.
MANUFACTURERS OF
LEVER,
COMPOUND LEVER,
AND
Screw Jacks.
We make 37 varieties of these
Jacks, and have more in process of
construction.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue and
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SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP.
GLOBE VENTILATORS,
For Ventilation of
Cars, Depots, Round - Houses
AND
WATER CLOSETS.
Twenty-five Sizes, from 2 in. to 48 in. inclusive.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
GLOBE VENTILATOR COMPY.,
203 River Street, TROY, N. Y.
Catalogue and Price-List Furnished on Application.



PHOSPHOR-BRONZE
FOR BEARINGS OF LOCOMOTIVES, CARS AND MACHINERY
SLIDE VALVES, CYLINDER RINGS AND STEAM CONNECTIONS.
SAVES OIL AND REPAIRS, PREVENTS DELAY TO TRAINS, AND NEVER CUTS THE JOURNALS.
Pamphlets and particulars on application to
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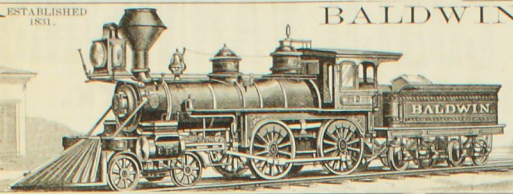
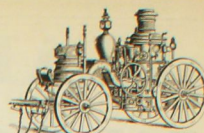


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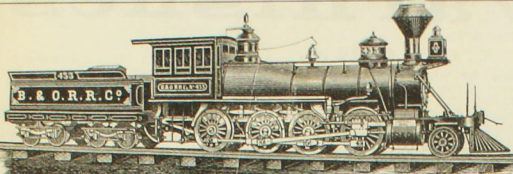
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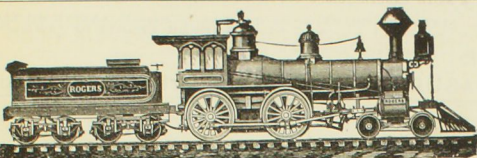
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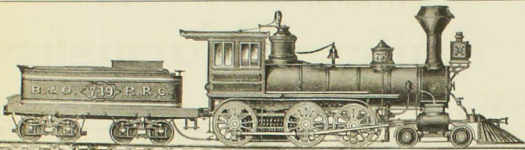
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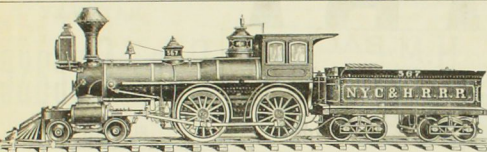
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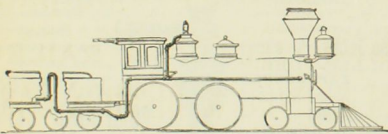
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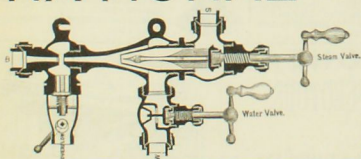


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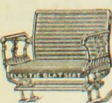
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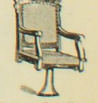


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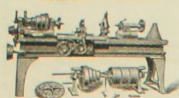
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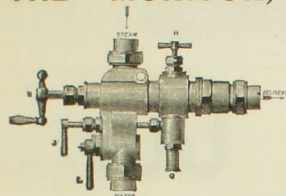
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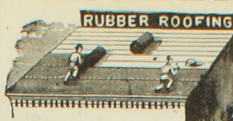
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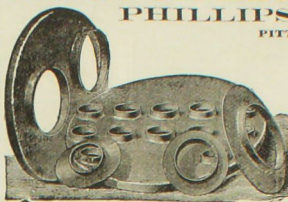
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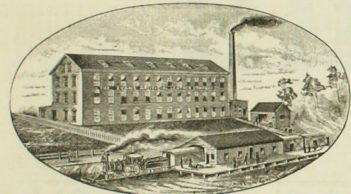
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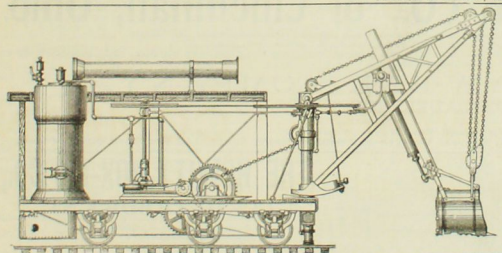
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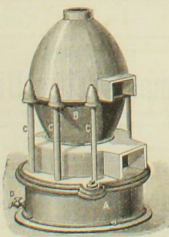
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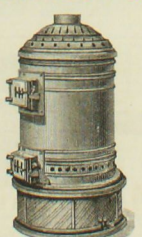
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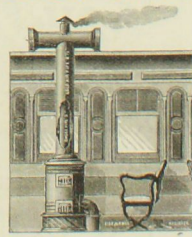
No. 1.—Stove without jacket. Letter A, Cast iron body, and is the only one that will burn either hard or soft coal or coke. This does not include the cost of the air pipe.



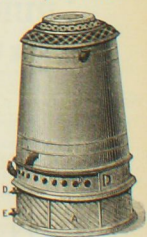
No. 2.—Stove with jacket. Letter B, Cast iron body, and is the only one that will burn either hard or soft coal or coke. This does not include the cost of the air pipe.



No. 3.—Designed for conducting hot air along the sides of the car, and is the only one that will burn either hard or soft coal or coke. This does not include the cost of the air pipe.



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It has proved a great success as a heater, on account of the very large volume of air heated. It also fills the great desideratum so long sought for, perfect ventilation during the summer by discharging a constant stream of cold air through the registers, keeping car free from dust and cinders.

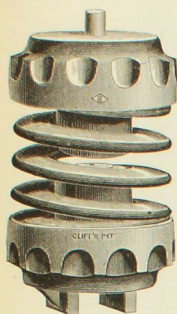
Beach & Lynn R. R. 3 g. 9 m. 5 lo. 46 c. Arizona Div. (So. Pac.):

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Texas & Mexican Central Ry.
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J. T. Odell, *Gen. Supt.*.....Dallas, Tex.
Chas. Howard, *Pur. Agt.*.....Chicago, Ill.
ago & Alton R. R. 4-8½ g. 840 m. 207 lo. 5,504 c.
J. C. McMullin, *Gen. Man.*.....Chicago, Ill.
C. H. Channell, *Asst. Supt. & A. G. Man.*.....

[illegible][illegible]



CLIFF BUFFER.
5 1/2 by 8. 3 1/4 in. hole.
Capacity, 10,000 lbs.

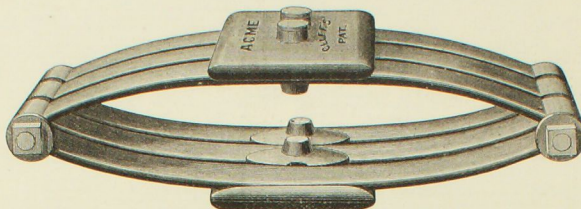


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7 1/2 in. diam., 11 1/4 in. high.
Capacity graduated from 7,000 to 10,000 lbs.

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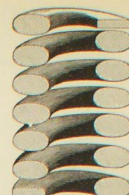
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Railway Car Springs,

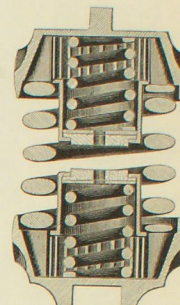


ACME TRIPLET FREIGHT ELLIPTIC.

CLIFF'S PATENT, MARCH 20, 1881.
22 in. long. 6 1/4 in. bearing to bearing.
Capacity, 25,000 lbs.



Sectional.
CLIFF BUFFER.
5 1/2 x 8. 3 1/4 in. hole.
Capacity, 10,000 lbs.



Sectional.
CLIFF'S GRADUATED EQUALIZER.
7 1/2 in. diam., 11 1/4 in. high.
Capacity graduated from 7,000 to 10,000 lbs.

No. 5 DEY STREET, NEW YORK.

IN THE PATENT FIGHT

BETWEEN

D. A. HOPKINS, of 113 Liberty Street, N. Y.,

PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER OF

SELF-FITTING JOURNAL BEARINGS,

AND

T. V. LE ROY,

A SECOND DECISION WAS RENDERED JUNE 7, 1881,

IN FAVOR OF HOPKINS.

The closing paragraphs of said decision read as follows:

"As the proofs stand, therefore, Hopkins was the first to conceive, the first to disclose to others, the first to embody models, the first to reduce to practice, and the first to apply for a patent. Le Roy was first to obtain a patent, but undure circumstances which do not give him the prima facie case which a patent usually implies."

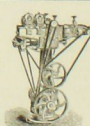
"We must find priority of invention to be with D. A. Hopkins, and affirm the examiner's decision."

H. H. BATES,
R. L. B. CLARKE,
R. G. DYRENFORTH,
Examiners-in-Chief.

WILSON, WALKER & CO.,
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PITTSBURGH, PA.



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BAGGAGE-CAR DOORS,
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Cumberland & Pennsylvania R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 35 m. 35 c.
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N. W. Henson, *Man. of Mach. M.*, Savage, Md.
Nathan Bink, *M. C. B.*, Mt. Savage, Md.
Cumberland Valley R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 30 m. 30 c.
J. F. Boyd, *Supt.*, Chambersburg, Pa.
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Danville, Olney & O. R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 110 m. 40 c. 80 c.
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Win. Dawson, *Man. of Mach. M.*, Scranton, Pa.
Robt. McKenna, *Man. of Mach. M.*, Scranton, Pa.
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Thos. Thacher, *M. C. B.*, Utica, N. Y.
Morris & Essex Div. 4-8 1/2 g. 170 m. 348 c. 20,187 c.
A. Reasson, *Supt.*, Hoboken, N. J.
W. H. Lewis, *M. C. B.*, Hoboken, N. J.
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Oswego & Syracuse R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 170 m. 348 c. 20,187 c.
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Delaware Western R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 30 m. 410 c. 30 c.
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C. F. Young, *Gen. Man.*, Honesdale, Pa.
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C. F. Young, *Gen. Man.*, Honesdale, Pa.

Denver & Rio Grande Ry. 4-8 1/2 g. 1,092 m. 120 l. 4,617 c.
D. C. Dodge, *Gen. Man.*, Denver, Col.
G. W. Rindin, *Ch. Engr.*, Denver, Col.
N. W. Sample, *M. C. B.*, Denver, Col.
Id. Div. 4-8 1/2 g. 1,092 m. 120 l. 4,617 c.
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Id. Div. 4-8 1/2 g. 1,092 m. 120 l. 4,617 c.
G. W. Rindin, *Ch. Engr.*, Denver, Col.
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Det. & H. & M. Ry. 4-8 1/2 g. 180 m. 30 l. 478 c.
John Harlow, *Gen. Man.*, Detroit, Mich.
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F. Parker, *Ch. Engr.*, Detroit, Mich.
Det. & Lansing & N. R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 222 m. 34 l. 10,727 c.
Thos. B. Mulken, *Gen. Man.*, Detroit, Mich.
Alban Bourn, *Man. of Mach. M.*, Detroit, Mich.
Thos. B. Mulken, *Gen. Man.*, Detroit, Mich.

Det. & Mackinac & Mar. R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 151 m. 10 l. 227 c.
Thos. B. Mulken, *Gen. Man.*, Detroit, Mich.
E. W. Allen, *Man. of Mach. M.*, Detroit, Mich.
John Wilson, *Man. of Mach. M.*, Detroit, Mich.
Dorchester & Delaware R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 151 m. 10 l. 227 c.
Thos. B. Mulken, *Gen. Man.*, Detroit, Mich.
Dorchester & Delaware R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 151 m. 10 l. 227 c.
Thos. B. Mulken, *Gen. Man.*, Detroit, Mich.

Duck River Valley R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 151 m. 10 l. 227 c.
Thos. B. Mulken, *Gen. Man.*, Detroit, Mich.
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Thos. B. Mulken, *Gen. Man.*, Detroit, Mich.
Duck River Valley R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 151 m. 10 l. 227 c.
Thos. B. Mulken, *Gen. Man.*, Detroit, Mich.

East Alabama Ry. 4-8 1/2 g. 22 m. 3 l. 12 c.
W. W. Barnes, *Supt.*, Wetumpka, Ala.
East Broad Top R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 30 m. 10 l. 181 c.
A. W. Sims, *Supt.*, Orbisonia, Pa.
G. A. Haggerty, *Man. of Mach. M.*, Orbisonia, Pa.
E. St. Louis & Carondelet Ry. 4-8 1/2 g. 12 m. 1 l. 22 c.
Joseph Hill, *Ch. Engr.*, St. Louis, Mo.
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 118 m. 102 l. 1,307 c.

J. P. O'Brien, *Gen. Supt.*, Knoxville, Tenn.
Main Stem; Ohio & No. Car. Div. 4-8 1/2 g. 118 m. 102 l. 1,307 c.
F. K. Huger, *Supt.*, Knoxville, Tenn.
J. S. Sifton, *Man. of Mach. M.*, Knoxville, Tenn.
John Armstrong, *M. C. B.*, Knoxville, Tenn.
Selma and Alabama Central Div. 4-8 1/2 g. 118 m. 102 l. 1,307 c.
John M. Bridges, *Supt.*, Selma, Ala.
Selma Div. 4-8 1/2 g. 118 m. 102 l. 1,307 c.
W. W. Pierce, *M. C. B.*, Selma, Ala.

Memphis & Charleston R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 118 m. 102 l. 1,307 c.
H. H. Kagan, *Ch. Engr.*, Memphis, Tenn.
H. N. Burford, *M. C. B.*, Memphis, Tenn.
J. J. Casey, *M. C. B.*, Memphis, Tenn.
Macon & Brunswick Div. 4-8 1/2 g. 118 m. 102 l. 1,307 c.
J. M. Edwards, *Supt.*, Macon, Ga.
C. E. Armstrong, *Man. of Mach. M.*, Macon, Ga.
W. R. Wagon, *M. C. B.*, Macon, Ga.

East Tenn. & W. Va. R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 118 m. 102 l. 1,307 c.
Thos. E. Matson, *Supt.*, Elizabethtown, Tenn.
Eastern R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 282 m. 90 l. 2,298 c.
D. W. Sanborn, *Gen. Supt.*, Boston, Mass.
Geo. J. Fisher, *Par. Agt.*, Boston, Mass.
Amos Pillsbury, *M. C. B.*, Boston, Mass.
D. J. Ballings, *M. C. B.*, St. Mass.
Conn. Div. 4-8 1/2 g. 118 m. 102 l. 1,307 c.

Eastern Ohio R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 118 m. 102 l. 1,307 c.
H. W. Stevens, *Gen. Supt.*, Wadsworth, N. H.
Eastern Kentucky R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 118 m. 102 l. 1,307 c.
H. W. Stevens, *Gen. Supt.*, Wadsworth, N. H.
Eastern Kentucky R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 118 m. 102 l. 1,307 c.
H. W. Stevens, *Gen. Supt.*, Wadsworth, N. H.
Eastern Kentucky R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 118 m. 102 l. 1,307 c.
H. W. Stevens, *Gen. Supt.*, Wadsworth, N. H.

Evansville, Rockport & E. Ry. 4-8 1/2 g. 71 m. 5 l. 98 c.
H. L. Shepard, *Supt.*, Evansville, Ind.
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 114 m. 20 l. 900 c.
J. H. Hephburn, *Gen. Supt.*, Evansville, Ind.
John Torrence, *Gen. Supt.*, Evansville, Ind.

Fitchburg R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 180 m. 100 l. 3,315 c.
John Adams, *Gen. Supt.*, Fitchburg, Mass.
E. K. Turner, *Asst. Supt.*, Fitchburg, Mass.
F. S. Foster, *Ch. Engr.*, Fitchburg, Mass.
W. A. Foster, *Ch. Engr.*, Fitchburg, Mass.
W. W. Marden, *M. C. B.*, Fitchburg, Mass.
Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 318 m. 50 l. 1,500 c.

H. C. Potter, *Gen. Man.*, Saginaw, Mich.
G. C. Cook, *Par. Agt.*, Saginaw, Mich.
Sanford Keeler, *Gen. Supt.*, Saginaw, Mich.
W. F. Potter, *Supt.*, Saginaw, Mich.
M. V. Meredith, *Supt.*, Saginaw, Mich.
T. J. Hatcher, *M. C. B.*, Saginaw, Mich.
R. McPherson, *M. C. B.*, Saginaw, Mich.
Florida Central R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 50 m. 10 c.

Wm. N. Davidson, *Supt.*, P. J. & S. Jacksonville, Fla.
Jas. S. McElroy, *M. C. B.*, Jacksonville, Fla.
Fla. S. Grull, *Gen. Supt.*, Palatka, Fla.
P. A. Garrison, *Par. Agt.*, Palatka, Fla.
J. W. Roberts, *M. C. B.*, Palatka, Fla.
Florida Transit R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 50 m. 10 c.
D. E. McNeill, *Gen. Supt.*, Fernandina, Fla.
Fonda, John & Glover, 4-8 1/2 g. 20 m. 5 l. 18 c.

Lawton & Edmond R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 30 m. 2 l. 35 c.
Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria, 4-8 1/2 g. 30 m. 2 l. 35 c.
Alonso Kinyon, *Supt.*, P. A. Fond du Lac, Wis.
Fort Dodge & Peoria R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 30 m. 2 l. 35 c.
F. M. Pearson, *Supt.*, Fort Dodge, Ia.
F. M. Pearson, *Supt.*, Fort Dodge, Ia.
S. B. Krick, *Supt.*, Fort Dodge, Ia.
Ft. Wayne, Conn. & Louis, 4-8 1/2 g. 108 m. 10 l. 240 c.

S. W. Westcott, *Supt.*, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Ft. Wayne & Jackson, 4-8 1/2 g. 100 m. 10 l. 33 c.
D. E. McNeill, *Gen. Supt.*, Fernandina, Fla.
C. W. Hollister, *M. C. B.*, Jackson, Mich.
Frederick Ry. 4-8 1/2 g. 22 m. 2 l. 22 c.
R. R. Edgcomb, *Supt.*, Frederick, Md.
Freehold & New York Ry. 4-8 1/2 g. 40 m. 3 l. 40 c.
R. R. Edgcomb, *Supt.*, Frederick, Md.
Chas. H. Snedeker, *M. C. B.*, Freehold, N. J.
Fulton County S. G. Ry. 4-8 1/2 g. 47 m. 2 l. 100 c.

R. H. Hephburn, *Gen. Man.*, Levittown, Pa.
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Ry. 4-8 1/2 g. 50 m. 10 l. 370 c.
Jas. Conner, *Gen. Supt.*, Houston, Texas.
Chas. Hubbard, *Par. Agt.*, Houston, Texas.
D. T. Davis, *Supt.*, Houston, Texas.
James Alexander, *M. C. B.*, Harrisburg, Tex.
Galveston, Houston & Henderson R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 50 m. 10 l. 370 c.

W. B. Harding, *Gen. Supt.*, Galveston, Tex.
Allen McCord, *Supt.*, Galveston, Tex.
G. W. Cook, *M. C. B.*, Galveston, Tex.
Gen. Ithaca & Sayre R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 307 m. 40 l. 168 c.
John W. Green, *Gen. Supt.*, Galveston, Tex.
John W. Green, *Gen. Supt.*, Galveston, Tex.
John W. Green, *Gen. Supt.*, Galveston, Tex.
John W. Green, *Gen. Supt.*, Galveston, Tex.

Grand Haven R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 50 m. 10 l. 370 c.
Grand Haven R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 50 m. 10 l. 370 c.
Grand Haven R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 50 m. 10 l. 370 c.
Grand Haven R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 50 m. 10 l. 370 c.
Grand Haven R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 50 m. 10 l. 370 c.
Grand Haven R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 50 m. 10 l. 370 c.
Grand Haven R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 50 m. 10 l. 370 c.
Grand Haven R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 50 m. 10 l. 370 c.

Great Western Ry. 4-8 1/2 g. 30 m. 2 l. 35 c.
F. Broughton, *Gen. Man.*, Hamilton, Ont.
H. H. Hephburn, *Gen. Man.*, Hamilton, Ont.
G. R. Nash, *Gen. Supt.*, London, Ont.
G. R. Nash, *Gen. Supt.*, London, Ont.
G. R. Nash, *Gen. Supt.*, London, Ont.
G. R. Nash, *Gen. Supt.*, London, Ont.
G. R. Nash, *Gen. Supt.*, London, Ont.
G. R. Nash, *Gen. Supt.*, London, Ont.

Green Bay & Western R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 218 m. 10 l. 500 c.
Timothy Green, *Gen. Supt.*, Green Bay, Wis.
James S. Mott, *Par. Agt.*, Green Bay, Wis.
Edw. Osborne, *M. C. B.*, Ft. Howard, Wis.
Green Bay & Western R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 218 m. 10 l. 500 c.
Timothy Green, *Gen. Supt.*, Green Bay, Wis.
James S. Mott, *Par. Agt.*, Green Bay, Wis.
Edw. Osborne, *M. C. B.*, Ft. Howard, Wis.

Gulf & Santa Fe Ry. 4-8 1/2 g. 303 m. 15 l. 430 c.
F. S. Fisher, *Gen. Man.*, Galveston, Texas.
F. S. Fisher, *Gen. Man.*, Galveston, Texas.
F. S. Fisher, *Gen. Man.*, Galveston, Texas.
F. S. Fisher, *Gen. Man.*, Galveston, Texas.
F. S. Fisher, *Gen. Man.*, Galveston, Texas.
F. S. Fisher, *Gen. Man.*, Galveston, Texas.
F. S. Fisher, *Gen. Man.*, Galveston, Texas.
F. S. Fisher, *Gen. Man.*, Galveston, Texas.

Hartford & Conn. Val. R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 30 m. 10 l. 181 c.
S. H. Johnson, *Supt.*, Hartford, Ct.
J. C. Barton, *M. C. B.*, Hartford, Ct.
Hartwell R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 30 m. 10 l. 181 c.
H. B. Benson, *Supt.*, Hartford, Ct.
Hartwell R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 30 m. 10 l. 181 c.
H. B. Benson, *Supt.*, Hartford, Ct.
Hartwell R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 30 m. 10 l. 181 c.
H. B. Benson, *Supt.*, Hartford, Ct.

Houston & Texas Ry. 4-8 1/2 g. 120 m. 25 l. 400 c.
R. B. Stinson, *Supt.*, Bridgeport, Tex.
D. S. Draper, *Par. Agt.*, Bridgeport, Tex.
N. S. Silliman, *M. C. B.*, Bridgeport, Tex.
J. J. Ferris, *M. C. B.*, Falls Village, Ct.
Houston & Texas Ry. 4-8 1/2 g. 120 m. 25 l. 400 c.
R. B. Stinson, *Supt.*, Bridgeport, Tex.
D. S. Draper, *Par. Agt.*, Bridgeport, Tex.
N. S. Silliman, *M. C. B.*, Bridgeport, Tex.

Houston & Texas Ry. 4-8 1/2 g. 120 m. 25 l. 400 c.
R. B. Stinson, *Supt.*, Bridgeport, Tex.
D. S. Draper, *Par. Agt.*, Bridgeport, Tex.
N. S. Silliman, *M. C. B.*, Bridgeport, Tex.
J. J. Ferris, *M. C. B.*, Falls Village, Ct.
Houston & Texas Ry. 4-8 1/2 g. 120 m. 25 l. 400 c.
R. B. Stinson, *Supt.*, Bridgeport, Tex.
D. S. Draper, *Par. Agt.*, Bridgeport, Tex.
N. S. Silliman, *M. C. B.*, Bridgeport, Tex.

Huntingdon & Port Mifflin R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 92 m. 18 l. 60 c.
G. E. Hephburn, *Gen. Supt.*, Philadelphia, Pa.
Samuel R. Knight, *Par. Agt.*, Philadelphia, Pa.
William Barkla, *M. C. B.*, Saxton, Pa.

Illinois Central R. R. 4-8 1/2 g. 1,230 m. 224 l. 61,72 c.
E. T. Jeffery, *Gen. Supt.*, Chicago, Ill.
C. A. Beck, *Asst. Supt.*, Chicago, Ill.
O. W. Par, *Asst. Supt.*, Chicago, Ill.
H. Hayes, *Supt. of Mach. M.*, Chicago, Ill.
H. B. Brown, *Supt. of Mach. M.*, Chicago, Ill.
Chic. Div. 4-8 1/2 g. 1,230 m. 224 l. 61,72 c.

Chic. Div. 4-8 1/2 g. 1,230 m. 224 l. 61,72 c.
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Chic. Div. 4-8 1/2 g. 1,230 m. 224 l. 61,72 c.
Chic.

Mississippi & Tenn. R.R. 5 g. 101 m. 10 to 194 c.	New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio R.R. 4-8 1/2 g. 308 m. 215 to 7,387 cars.	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
M. Burke, <i>Supt.</i> Memphis, Tenn.	J. C. Hobart, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
M. C. Ramsey, <i>Gen. M.</i> Memphis, Tenn.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
S. J. Bolton, <i>M. C. B.</i> Memphis, Tenn.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Missouri Pacific R.R. 4-8 1/2 g. 2,132 m. 28 to 8,035 c.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
A. A. Talmage, <i>Gen. M.</i> St. Louis, Mo.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
W. H. Dickinson, <i>Asst. Gen. Supt.</i> St. Louis, Mo.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
R. Lyle, <i>Par. Apt.</i> St. Louis, Mo.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
John Hewitt, <i>Supt. Mach.</i> St. Louis, Mo.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
John Hodge, <i>M. C. B.</i> St. Louis, Mo.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Main Line, Warrenton, <i>Supt.</i> Seaside, Ore.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
R. D. Grant, <i>M. C. B.</i> St. Louis, Mo.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
C. J. Duhan, <i>Supt. Wm.</i> Kansas City, Mo.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
W. H. Grant, <i>M. C. B.</i> St. Louis, Mo.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Geo. Walde, <i>M. C. B.</i> Seaside, Ore.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Ks. & Tex. Div. J. M. E. Seaside, Ore.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Wm. T. Small, <i>M. C. B.</i> Parsons, Kan.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Dallas, Tex. I. J. Keller, <i>Supt.</i> Dallas, Tex.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Gen. Div. W. Fagan, <i>Supt.</i> Atchison, Kan.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
H. V. Faries, <i>M. C. B.</i> Atchison, Kan.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Mobile & Ala. Grand Trunk R.R. 5 g. 50 m. 210 to 230 c.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
W. L. Clark, <i>Supt.</i> Columbus, Ga.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Mobile & Grand Trunk R.R. 5 g. 50 m. 210 to 230 c.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
W. L. Clark, <i>Supt.</i> Columbus, Ga.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
J. C. Albrecht, <i>M. C. B.</i> Columbus, Ga.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Six, <i>M. C. B.</i> Columbus, Ga.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Mobile & Ohio R.R. 5 g. 528 m. 75 to 1,380 cars.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
A. L. Rives, <i>Pr. & Gen. M.</i> Mobile, Ala.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
H. Briggs, <i>Gen. M.</i> Mobile, Ala.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
J. T. Booth, <i>M. C. B.</i> Mobile, Ala.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Son Div. I. J. Motley, <i>Supt.</i> Mobile, Ala.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
John Fitzgerald, <i>M. C. B.</i> Macon, Miss.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
No. Div. E. H. Horford, <i>Supt.</i> Jackson, Tenn.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
M. T. Carson, <i>M. C. B.</i> Jackson, Tenn.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Mobile & Spring Hill R.R. 5 g. 8 m. 10 to 90 cars.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
F. J. Fugate, <i>Supt.</i> Mobile, Ala.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Mont Alto R.R. 4-9 1/2 g. 21 m. 2 to 10 cars.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
G. B. Weffling, <i>Supt. & P. A.</i> Mont Alto, Pa.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Montgomery & Easton R.R. (See Central of Va.)	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Montour R.R. 4-8 1/2 g. 11 m. 10 to 100 cars.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
C. R. Brown, <i>Supt.</i> Montour, Pa.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Montgomery & Valley R.R. 4-8 1/2 g. 11 m. 10 to 100 cars.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
M. Stovell, <i>Supt.</i> Montour, Pa.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Montrose R.R. 4-8 1/2 g. 11 m. 10 to 100 cars.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
J. B. Blake, <i>Supt.</i> Montrose, Pa.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Morgan's Louisiana & Tex. 3 1/2 g. 6 m. 10 to 30 cars.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Mount Washington R.R. (See Tex. & N.O.)	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Walter Allen, <i>Supt.</i> Franklin Falls, N.H.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Muncy Creek R.R. 4-8 1/2 g. 10 m. 10 to 100 cars.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Benj. G. Welch, <i>Rec.</i> Hughesville, Pa.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Nantasket Beach R.R. 4-8 1/2 g. 3 m. 2 to 6 cars.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Nantucket R.R. 3 g. 3 1/2 m. 10 to 100 cars.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
N. J. Folger, <i>Supt.</i> Nantucket, Mass.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Narragansett R.R. 4-8 1/2 g. 2 m. 10 to 100 cars.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
D. G. Lannan, <i>Supt.</i> Narragansett, R.I.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Nashua & Rochester R.R. (See N. & N.H.)	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis R.R. 5 g. 508 miles 87 to 1,321 cars.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
F. de Pind, <i>Gen. Supt.</i> Nashville, Tenn.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
J. W. Thomas, <i>Gen. Supt.</i> Nashville, Tenn.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
C. W. Wrenn, <i>Supt.</i> Nashville, Tenn.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
James Culen, <i>M. C. B.</i> Nashville, Tenn.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
O. Sawyer, <i>M. C. B.</i> Nashville, Tenn.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Natchez, Jackson & Cal. R.R. 3-6 g. 43 m. 10 to 100 cars.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
J. H. Fitzpatrick, <i>Supt.</i> Natchez, Miss.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Naugatuck R.R. 4-8 1/2 g. 11 m. 10 to 100 cars.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Geo. W. Beach, <i>Supt.</i> Waterbury, Ct.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
John Hartford, <i>M. C. B.</i> Bridgeport, Conn.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Geo. W. Gray, <i>M. C. B.</i> Bridgeport, Conn.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Nevada Central R.R. (See Union Pac.)	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Nevada County N. R.R. 3 g. 23 m. 10 to 40 cars.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
John F. Kidder, <i>Supt.</i> Grass Valley, Cal.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
New Brunswick R.R. 4-8 1/2 g. 194 m. 12 to 260 cars.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
E. H. Burpee, <i>Supt.</i> New Brunswick, N.J.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Alfred Sney, <i>Par. Apt.</i> New Brunswick, N.J.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Jesse Matthews, <i>Gen. M.</i> New Brunswick, N.J.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
T. N. Burpee, <i>M. C. B.</i> New Brunswick, N.J.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
New Brunswick & Can. Ry. 4-8 1/2 g. 127 m. 12 to 184 c.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Henry Osborn, <i>M. C. B.</i> St. Stephen, N.S.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
John Stewart, <i>Supt.</i> St. Stephen, N.S.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Thos. Armstrong, <i>M. C. B.</i> St. Andrew, N.S.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
G. Boulton, <i>M. C. B.</i> St. Andrew, N.S.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
New Canaan R.R. 4-8 1/2 g. 8 m. 2 to 4 cars.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Wm. St. John, <i>Supt.</i> New Canaan, Conn.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
New Castle & Old City R.R. 4-8 1/2 g. 28 m. 4 to 30 cars.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
A. Vanhook, <i>Supt.</i> New Castle, Pa.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
New Haven & Derby R.R. 4-8 1/2 g. New Haven, Conn.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
E. S. Quintard, <i>Supt.</i> New Haven, Conn.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
New Haven & No. Div. 4-8 1/2 g. 14 m. 2 to 10 cars.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
C. A. Goodnow, <i>Supt.</i> New Haven, Conn.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
J. A. Yeaman, <i>Supt.</i> New Haven, Conn.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Henry Fox, <i>M. C. B.</i> New Haven, Conn.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
John Sweeney, <i>M. C. B.</i> New Haven, Conn.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
New Jersey & New York R.R. 4-8 1/2 g. 10 m. 10 to 100 cars.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
J. D. Hasbrouck, <i>Gen. Man.</i> Jersey City, N.J.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
S. J. Drake, <i>M. C. B.</i> Jersey City, N.J.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
New Jersey Southern R.R. (See Central of Va.)	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
New London Northern R.R. (See Central of Va.)	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
New Orleans Pacific R.R. 4-8 1/2 g. 85 m. 10 to 100 cars.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
H. S. Morse, <i>Supt.</i> New Orleans, La.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
New Orleans & Selma R.R. 5 g. 21 m. 10 to 90 cars.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
A. B. Scott, <i>Supt.</i> Selma, Ala.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
N. Y. Central & Hudson River R.R. 4-8 1/2 g. 122 m. 30 to 1,100 cars.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
A. B. Scott, <i>Supt.</i> Selma, Ala.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
J. M. Moore, <i>Gen. Supt.</i> New York, N.Y.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
C. C. Moore, <i>Par. Apt.</i> New York, N.Y.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Wm. Buchanan, <i>Gen. M.</i> New York, N.Y.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
L. E. Hart, <i>Div. M. C. B.</i> New York, N.Y.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
W. M. G. Gibson, <i>M. C. B.</i> New York, N.Y.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
E. G. Garey, <i>M. C. B.</i> Morrisania, N.Y.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Hud. Div. C. B. Bissell, <i>Supt.</i> New York, N.Y.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Peter Smith, <i>M. C. B.</i> New York, N.Y.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
En. Div. Zenas C. Bissell, <i>Supt.</i> Utica, N.Y.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
G. Van Vorst, <i>M. C. B.</i> West Albany, N.Y.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
D. Holt, <i>M. C. B.</i> West Albany, N.Y.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Wm. Div. H. Burrows, <i>Supt.</i> Rochester, N.Y.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
Amos Gould, <i>M. C. B.</i> Buffalo, N.Y.	J. H. Cooper, <i>Gen. M.</i> Cleveland, Ohio	J. M. Drake, <i>Par. Apt.</i> Portland, Ore.	Sham, <i>Div. Supt.</i> Sunbury, Pa.
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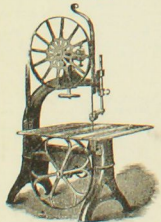
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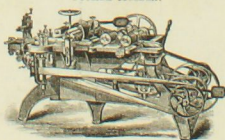
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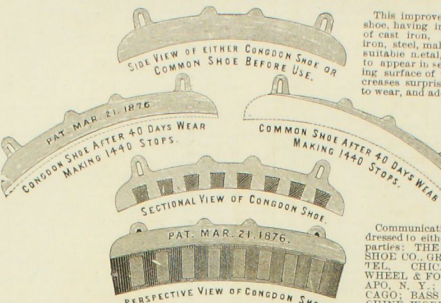
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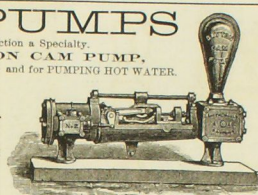
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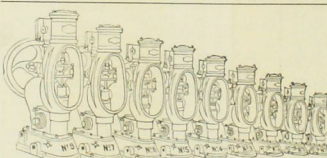
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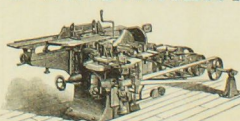
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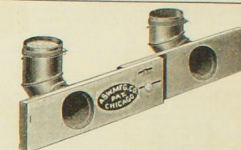
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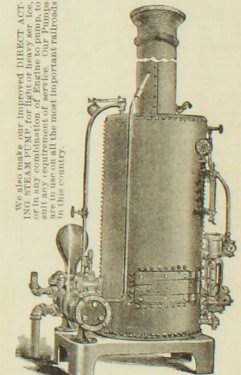
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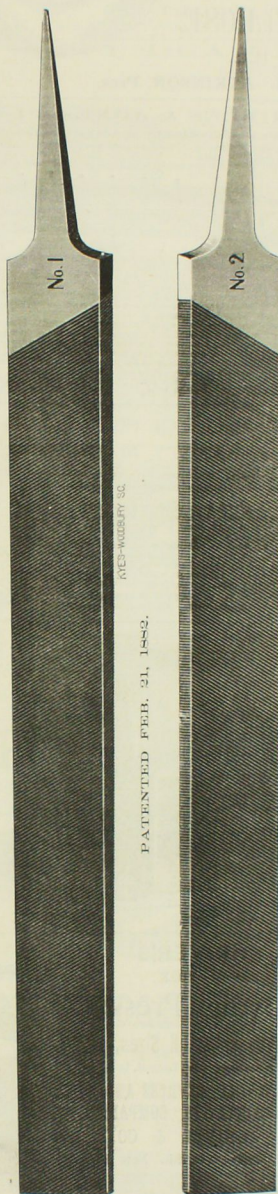
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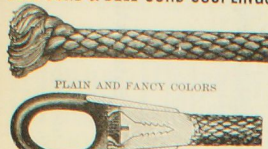
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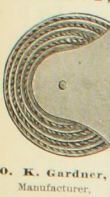
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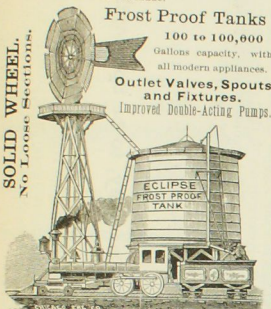
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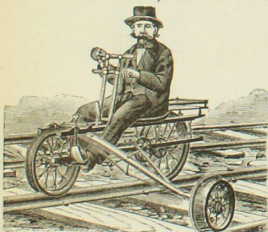
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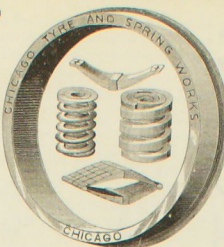
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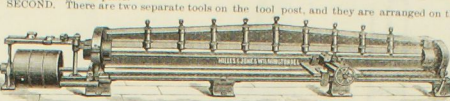
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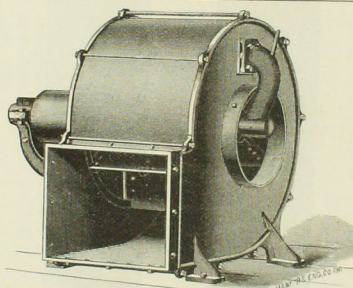
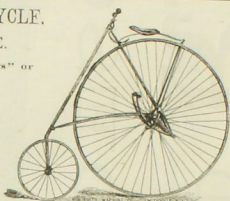
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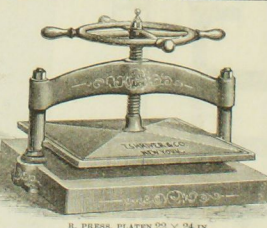
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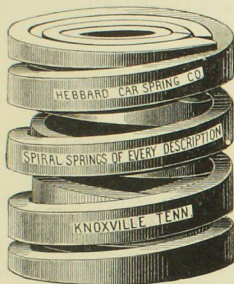
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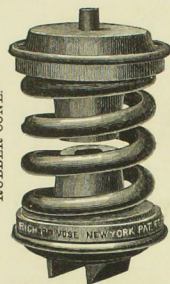
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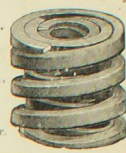
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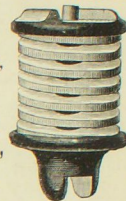
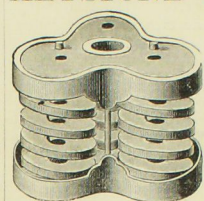
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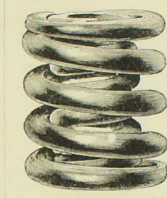
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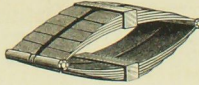
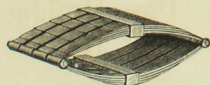


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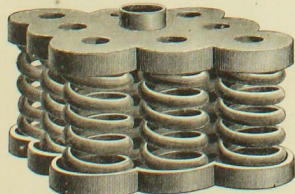
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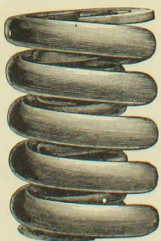
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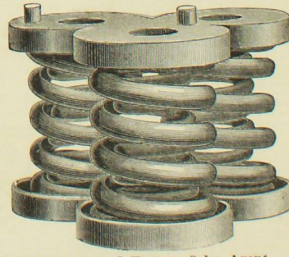
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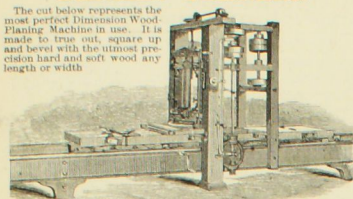
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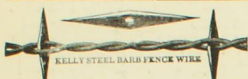
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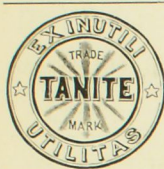
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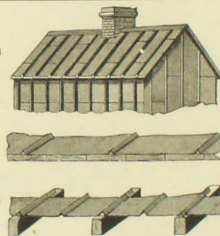
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